THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 13,949. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1874.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

AMUSEMENTS—Eleventh Page—Fourth, fifth and sixth columns.
ASTROLOGY—Second Page—Sixth column.
BALL SEASON—Eleventh Page—Fourth column.
BILLIARDS—Second Page—Fifth column.
BOARDERS WANTED—Second Page—Fourth and Fifth columns.
BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—Second Page—Fifth column.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Second Page—First column.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—Ninth Page.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Seventh Page—Sixth column.
CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Second Page—First column.
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—Twelfth Page—Third column.
CLOTHING—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
COACHMEN AND GARDENERS—Twelfth Page—Third column.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS—Twelfth Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
COPARTNERSHIPS—Ninth Page.
COUNTRY BOARD—Second Page—Fifth column.
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DWELLING HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—Second Page—second column.
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EXCURSIONS—Twelfth Page—Sixth cloumn.
FINANCIAL—Ninth Page.
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HELP WANTED—MALES—Twelfth Page—Third and fourth columns.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.—First Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
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INSTRUCTION—First Page—Fourth column.
LECTURE SEASON—Eleventh Page—Fourth column.
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MARBLE MANTELS—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
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PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—Twelfth Page—second column.
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REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE—Second Page—First and second columns.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—Second Page—Second column.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—First Page—First and second columns.
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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—Twelfth Page—First and second columns.
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SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.—First Page—Fifth column.
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TRAVELLERS' GUIDE—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
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WANTED TO PURCHASE—Second Page—Sixth column.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET—Second Page—First column.
WINTER RESORTS—Second Page—Fifth column.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICES—UPTOWN AND HARLEM.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICES.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED AT ALL HOURS UP TO 6 P. M., AND NEWSDEALERS SUPPLIED WITH HERALDS AT FIVE O'CLOCK EVERY MORNING, AT 1,263 BROADWAY AND 530 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS, OFFICE OPEN ALL NIGHT. HARLEM OFFICE 2,281 THIRD AVENUE, CORNER OF 124TH STREET. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED TO 7:30 P. M., AND NEWSDEALERS SUPPLIED AT FIVE O'CLOCK EVERY MORNING.

PERSONAL.

A. H. PURFELL—I HAVE LOST YOUR ADDRESS. Send it again to J. T. G., Boston. Mass.

CHARLEY—DID NOT SEE THE PERSONAL UNTIL to-day. Where is 140? NELLIE.

EMMA.—WHERE ARE YOU? A. L. M.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF THE WHEREABOUTS of Reginald Austin. Address box 3,567 New York Post office.

J. OLLE GREEN.—MEET ME TO DAY AT CHOP House up town, 12 P. M. F. B. THAIER.

MAIDEN LANE—CANE LEFT IN TWENTIETH street last winter. Please send your address. 1,238 Post office.

MOLLIE AYRE—SEND YOUR ADDRESS TO JOE, Herald Uptown Branch office.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.—THOROUGHBRED'S NOTE received; kept appointment and was disappointed; write and make appointment after Tuesday next week. MOSIEUR 68.

SIXTEENTH STREET—SAFE. IT WOULDN'T BE pretty. Same place Saturday evening. M——S W——E.

THE WATCH TAKEN AT STRINGHAM'S HOTEL, Bergen Point.—$50 will be paid for its return to 439 Broadway.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 28, two ladies with dark dresses, third row, from the centre, next to aisle, a gentleman in front would like an interview. Please address CHARLES SMITH, station D, appointing time and place.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. William M. Dunnell, rector, Henry street, corner Scammell, New York.—Service every Sunday morning at 10½ and every sunday evening at 7½. The rector will preach.

AT THE HARVARD ROOMS, SIXTH AVENUE AND Forty-second street.—Discourses before the New York Conference of Spiritualists, sunday, at 10½ o'clock and 7½ o'clock. Mrs. Cora L. V. Hatch will speak. Discussions from 2 to 5. All cordially invited. Large hall.

AT DE GARMO HALL, 82 FIFTH AVENUE, CORner of Fourteenth street—sunday, 10:30, scientific sermon, on "Woman," Rev. Helen Marion Walton; 2:30, inspirational seance, Rev. Sophronia Abbie Kilbourn; 7:45, "The New Government," Rev. E. R. Swackhound.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST Twenty-fifth street, preaching November 1, by the Pastor, Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Baptism at close of evening service.

BEEKMAN HILL METHODI T EPISCOPAL CHURCH, East Fifteenth street, between First and second avenues.—Preaching by Rev. Wm. H. Thomas, Pastor. Sabbath morning at 10½ and evening at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF DOWNing and Bedford streets.—Rev. P. L. Davis, pastor, will preach Sabbath morning and evening at the usual hours. Strangers always welcome.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, MERCER STREET, near Waverley place, etc. Sermons to preach at 10:30 and 7:30. Morning, the Holy Communion. Evening subject—"Lot Went With Him." All seats free.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTY-SIXTH street, near Broadway.—The first of a series of sabbath evening sermons to young people will be preached to-morrow by the Rev. T. M. Cunningham, pastor of the Presbyterian Tabernacle, San Francisco, service commencing at 7½ o'clock. Morning service at 10½, sermon by the pastor, Rev. James D. Wilson.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, Fifty-seventh street, west of Eighth avenue. James M. Pullman, minister.

Sunday morning—Festival of All Souls. Service in commemoration of the departed. The whole family in heaven and earth. "Behold! all souls are mine."

Evening, election lecture—"Ethics and Politics."

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, TWENTY-THIRD street, near sixth avenue.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, pastor, preaches Sunday. Subjects—Morning, "A United Heart." Evening, "Paul at Antioch." Strangers invited.

EGLISE REFORMEE FRANCAISE, CALVARY Chapel, Fourth avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.—Service is held every Sunday morning, at 10:45, by Rev. E. Borel.

FREE TABERNACLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Thirty-fourth street, between seventh and Eighth avenues.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. L. D. King, D. D., pastor, and 7½ P. M., by Chaplain McCabe; young people's prayer meeting at 6 P. M.; Chaplain McCabe will deliver his popular lecture on "Night Days in Libby Prison," in this church, on Monday evening, November 2.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST FORTYsixth street.—Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., pastor, will preach sunday morning and evening, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock; sunday school at 9 A. M.

FIFTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. H. Pendleton will preach morning and evening. Sunday School Concert and Exhibition, Thursday evening, November 5.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF THIRTYninth street and Park avenue.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. T. D. Anderson, D. D., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Cordial invitation.

HANSON PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. J. D. Fulton, D. D. will preach next Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock. Subject, "serving Christ Not a Losing Business." In the evening the Rev. S. A. Patterson, the evangelist, will preach at 7½ o'clock, commencing a course of revival meetings. Prayer meetings will be held every morning next week at 8 o'clock in the lecture room, and preaching in the evening. All invited.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, MADIson avenue and Forty-seventh street, Rev. William F. Sabine, rector.—Sunday school at 9 A. M. Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The rector will officiate. All cordially invited.

LIMAN C. HOWE, TRANCE SPEAKER, LECTURES for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at 1,195 Broadway, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Children's Lyceum meets at 2½ P. M.

REV. GEORGE O. PHELPS, PASTOR, WILL PREACH morning and evening in the Allen street Presbyterian church; seats free; strangers and friends are cordially invited.

REV. WILLIAM P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF SEVENTH street M. E. church, will preach in the morning on "The Love of Christ," and evening will commence a course of sermons on "The Judgment Day." Seats free. All invited.

REV. J. F. MCLELLAND, PASTOR, WILL PREACH at 10½ A. M. and Rev. R. L. Dashiell at 7½ P. M. in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal church, Forty-first street, west of Sixth avenue.

REV. J. M. REID, D. D; REV. THOMAS LODGE AND Rev. Wm. A. Owen, Esq., will speak in behalf of city missions and church extension in the Twenty-fourth street Methodist Episcopal church, near Eighth avenue, to-morrow evening. The public is cordially invited to attend.

REV. ROBERT CAMERON WILL PREACH IN THE 4th Church of the Disciples, Twenty-eighth street, near Broadway, morning 10:30 and evening 7:30. Evening subject, "The Follies and Foibles of Modern Christianity."

REV. W. W. PAGE WILL PREACH IN THE NEW York Presbyterian church, West Eleventh street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, to-morrow, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

REV. MR. GANSE WILL PREACH, AT 11 A. M., at "What We Know About Heaven;" 4 P. M., "Bible Penitents; True and False Pharaoh." Madison avenue and Fifty-seventh street.

SOUTH HARLEM METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner Second avenue and 119th street.—Public meeting Sunday evening in behalf of church extension and city missions. Speakers—Rev. J. F. McClelland, pastor of St. Luke's; Rev. W. W. Bowdish, Lemuel Skidmore, Esq., and C. C. North, Esq. The public is cordially invited to attend.

ST. JOHN'S, TRINITY PARISH.—SERVICES, 10:30 A. M., Right Rev. Dr. Whipple, Bishop of Minnesota, will preach; children's service, 3:30 P. M.; evening service, 7:30 P. M.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FOURTEENTH street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Rev. Samuel M. Hamilton, pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER of Fifty-third street, Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector.—Services Sunday, November 1:—Morning prayer at 9 o'clock; Litany, sermon and holy communion at 10½ o'clock. Afternoon services and sermon at 3½ o'clock.

SEVENTEENTH STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL church, near Second avenue.—Rev. W. H. Boole, pastor, will preach Sunday morning and evening. Evening subject, 7:30—"The Fatal Feast; or, From Life to Death."

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, CORNER OF BROADWAY and Ninety-ninth street.—Sunday evening, November 1, at 7½ o'clock, address by the Rev. J. W. Bonham, Evangelist on "The Great Awakening in the Church of England, or the London Pre-Lent Mission."

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, SECOND AVEnue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.—Rev. James Boardman Hawthorne, pastor. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Subjects—Morning, "Hinderances to Prayer." Evening, "God Working in Man to Make Man Work." Young men and strangers are cordially invited.

TRINITY CHURCH.—ON SUNDAY MORNING, NOvember 1 (All Saints' Day), the Right Rev. Dr. Lyman, Assistant Bishop of North Carolina, will preach. In the afternoon 3½ o'clock) the preacher will be the Rev. H. W. Beers, D. D.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, WEST TWENTY-SECOND street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.—The pastor, Rev. George D. Mathews, will preach to-morrow forenoon, at 10½ o'clock, and evening at 7½ o'clock.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AVENUE, CORNER OF Thirty eighth street.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Robert Sloss. Bible school at 9 A. M.

10TH STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. M. S. Terry, Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject—"Nothing but Leaves." Evening—Sermon to Young Men.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTYthird and Twenty-sixth streets, a Gold Bracelet marked "H. M." Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 45 East Tenth street.

LOST.—STRAYED, FROM 111 LEXINGTON AVENUE a black and white Setter Dog, one black leg and the white; $10 reward will be paid for the return of the same.

LOST—FROM A CHILD'S NECK, A GOLD LOCKET, in a car of the Belt line, on Tuesday afternoon, near Third avenue. The finder will be liberally rewarded, as it is much prized as a keepsake. Please leave it, or returning the same to Mrs. J. HALL, 594 Third avenue.

LOST—ON FERRYBOAT PAVONIA, OCTOBER 29, about 3 P. M., a Delivery Book, No. 23. Finder will be rewarded by restoring to owners, J. B. FORD & CO., 27 Park place, New York.

LOST—IN CANAL STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, A small Gold Watch, hunting cases. A suitable reward will be paid the finder at 398 Broadway, cigar store.

LOST OR STOLEN—A LARGE QUANTITY OF KID Gloves. All persons are requested to communicate with the undersigned should any kid gloves be exhibited or offered for sale to them under suspicious circumstances. A liberal reward will be paid for any information that will lead to the recovery of the above property. Address J. T. L., box 635 Post office.

STOLEN—BANK BOOK, NO. 100,625 OF THE EMIgrant Industrial Savings Bank. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it at the bank, No. 51 Chambers street. MARY CASEY, Depositor.

REWARDS.

$10 REWARD FOR THE RETURN OF A WHITE Spitz male Dog: light brown spots on its tail and ears; answers to the name of "Nettie." The finder will receive the above amount on returning it to the owner, 21 West Twenty-second street.

$50.—THE ABOVE REWARD WILL BE PAID for a Watch and Chain taken at Stringham's Hotel, Bergen Point, on Thursday, October 22. Watch and Chain to be left at J. J. DOWD'S, 439 Broadway. No questions asked.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—THE MEMbers of the above association are hereby notified to meet at No. 654 Greenwich street, on Sunday, November 1, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our worthy member, John Mack.

FRANCIS HAGADORN, F. S.

A DAY IS FIXED.

THE SECOND AND LAST GIFT CONCERT

in aid of the Masonic Relief Association of Norfolk, Va., will take place Thursday, November 19, 1874. Positively no further postponement. Whole tickets, $10; half tickets, $5; quarter tickets, $2 50.

For information, &c., apply at BRANCH OFFICE, 78 and 80 Broadway, New York.

A.—SODA WATER, MINERAL WATERS, GINGER Ale, sparkling Wines: manufacture of complete outfits of Apparatus and Materials, with full instructions; all departments of manufacture, bottling and dispensing; exclusive Rights in desirable localities. Catalogues free. JOHN MATTHEWS, First avenue, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, New York.

A.—HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA. Royal Saxon Government Lottery. Hamburg City Lottery. Brunswick Government Lottery. Prizes cashed and information given. Lock box 5,594. THEODOR ZSCHOCH, 116 Nassau street, New York.

A.—THE LAST OPPORTUNITY.—A FEW CHOICE tickets left for sale in Kentucky State single number Lottery, drawn saturday, October 31. at PARKS, EMERSON & CO.'S, No. 180 Broadway, room 4.

A.—PARKS, EMERSON & CO., AGENTS FOR Kentucky State Lotteries, drawn daily. Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba, drawn every 17 days. Kentucky Single Number Lottery, drawn Oct. 31, 1874. Masonic Relief Lottery, drawn Norfolk, Va., Nov. 19, 1874. Prizes cashed, information furnished and circulars sent, by addressing PARKS & CO., 180 Broadway, room 4. Post office box 5,273. Private offices attached. Office hours 7 A. M. till 7 P. M.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE KENTUCKY State Lotteries.—Simmons, Dickinson & Co., Managers.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS No. 252—OCTOBER 30, 1874.
17, 18, 56, 52, 44, 16, 35, 70, 49, 38, 26, 74, 64.

KENTUCKY, CLASS No. 250—OCTOBER 30, 1874.
37, 68, 71, 76, 61, 17, 36, 19, 40, 20, 5, 28, 57, 32, 43.

HENRY, EXTRA CLASS No. 81—OCTOBER 30, 1874.
72, 28, 39, 5, 64, 52, 10, 12, 4, 15, 43, 50.

HENRY, CLASS No. 82—OCTOBER 30, 1874.
65, 59, 77, 67, 44, 18, 54, 42, 70, 53, 12, 13, 2.

Full information by applying to J. CLUTE, 200 Broadway, room 6, first floor, rear office, or Post office box 4,969, New York.

A.—KENTUCKY STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTtery, on Havana plan, drawn Saturday, October 31. Circulars or information furnished. J. CLUTE, 200 Broadway, or Post office box 4,969, New York.

ALL DESIRING TO SAVE AND PROTECT THEIR lungs should wear the Graduated Lung Protector. Sold everywhere. Mailed free. Trade supplied. ISAAC A. SINGER, Manufacturer, 694 Broadway.

A.—CATARRH DISCHARGE FROM NOSTRILS, OFtensive breath, sore throat, cough, hawking, spitting, speedily and effectually cured. Dr. DE RIEMER, 48 West Fourth street, near University place. Pamphlet sent free.

A.—KENTUCKY STATE AND SHELBY COLLEGE Lotteries. J. S. SMITH & CO., Managers.

KENTUCKY STATE, EXTRA CLASS 233, OCTOBER 30, 1874.
10, 38, 52, 18, 3, 64, 67, 53, 59, 42, 25.

SHELBY, EXTRA CLASS 51, OCTOBER 30, 1874.
3, 61, 53, 75, 4, 2, 12, 17, 33, 54, 68, 63, 41.

KENTUCKY STATE, CLASS 234, OCTOBER 30, 1874.
28, 47, 42, 61, 32, 4, 49, 72, 24, 30, 25, 20, 38.

SHELBY, CLASS 52, OCTOBER 30, 1874.
6, 1, 67, 22, 31, 41, 44, 27, 74, 66, 16, 78, 47.

A.—OLD KENTUCKY STATE AND SHELBY COLlege Lotteries; prizes cashed and information furnished at 2:2½ Greenwich street, or address box 4,664 New York Post office. F. LUTME.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LAST CHANCE FOR AN EASY FORTUNE.

DAY FIXED AND A FULL DRAWING CERTAIN. FIFTH AND LAST GIFT CONCERT of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, at Louisville, Ky. MONDAY, NOV. 30, 1874.

20,000 Cash Gifts—$2,500,000. $250,000 for $50.

The success of the Fifth and Last Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky is now assured. The day is absolutely fixed, and but a short time remains in which to secure tickets. The agencies will all be closed about the 25th of November, and after that date tickets can only be procured at the Home Office, if indeed there are any left for sale. The number to be issued is limited to 100,000. A large part of them has been sold, and the steadily increasing demand must soon carry off the remainder. There remains, therefore, no reason for any further delay in sending in orders, and the manager requests that in order to relieve as much as possible the enormous press of business which comes on his office in the few weeks immediately preceding the drawing, that all orders for clubs, special numbers, &c., be sent in as early as possible. The public are familiar with the history of the four successful Concerts which have already been given in the interest of the Public Library of Kentucky. The first, October 15, 1871; the second, December 2, 1872; the third, July 5, 1873, and the fourth, March 31, 1874.

In the Fourth Concert, which came off March 31, the gifts were widely distributed. The numbers drawing the principal gifts were all sold in fractions. Ticket No. 85,104, which drew $187,500, was sold through the Memphis Agency in seventy-five fractions, mostly tenths. A club of forty, Messrs. Wright, Eckerle, Smith and others, held one-fifth of it. Charles Leland and Joseph Weller, of Louisville, and L. D. Stenhaugh and J. G. Barbour held another tenth. The remaining fractions were collected through Louisville banks—Bank of Kentucky, Western Financial Corporation and Western Banking Co.—and correspondents, whose names are not known. The second gift, $75,000, drawn by No. 21,101, was even more scattered than the first. It was paid to the following parties—J. H. Wakefield and A. L. ——, of Trenton, Ky.; H. H. Bollinger, Pembroke, Ky.; State Bank of Madison, Mo.; P. W. Dooner, Los Angelos, Cal.; W. G. Beverly, cornmouth, Ohio; Flint & Chamberlain, Waco, Texas, and several coupons were collected by Louisville banks for parties unknown to us. One-half of the third gift, $37,500, awarded to No. 32,332, was paid to the Exchange National Bank, of Louisville, for the Farmers' National Bank of Richmond, Ky. William E. Oates, of Vicksburg, Miss., received one-tenth. Another coupon went to the second National Bank of Louisville for a Vicksburg bank. J. M. Copeland, of Franklin, Ky., collected one-fifth of it, and Armstrong & Sawyer, of Greensburg, Ind., got the remaining tenth.

With the money arising from these four concerts the Trustees have purchased one of the most desirable pieces of property in the city of Louisville, worth at least half a million of dollars. Here they have opened a library, free to everybody, containing 80,000 of the best books that could be purchased in Europe and America. They have opened a museum, also free to everybody, which contains more than 100,000 curiosities. They have begun a free art gallery, which already contains more than a thousand pictures, statues, busts, &c. They have opened a free reading room containing the principal periodicals and newspapers of the world, and issue a weekly paper devoted to literature, art and science, which has a free circulation of 40,000.

Under their charter, granted by a special act of the Kentucky Legislature, March 16, 1871, the trustees are authorized to give ONE MORE and only ONE MORE Gift Concert. With the money arising from this nith and last concert, the library, museum and other departments are to be enlarged and endowed with a fixed and certain annual income. Such an endowment fund is desired as a permanent, perpetuating fund for the maintenance of this magnificent establishment, but its constant growth.

THE FIFTH GIFT CONCERT

for the purposes mentioned, and which is positively and unequivocally announced as THE LAST WHICH WILL EVER BE GIVEN UNDER THIS CHARTER AND BY THE PRESENT MANAGEMENT, will come off in Public Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky.,

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1874.

At this final concert everything will be on a scale corresponding with its increased importance. The music will be rendered by an orchestra consisting of 100 performers, and the unprecedented sum of $2,500,000,

divided into 20,000 gifts, will be distributed among the ticket-holders.

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift		$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift		100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		75,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
5 Cash Gifts,	10,000 each	50,000
10 Cash Gifts,	14,000 each	140,000
15 Cash Gifts,	10,000 each	150,000
20 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	100,000
25 Cash Gifts,	4,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	3,000 each	90,000
50 Cash Gifts,	2,000 each	100,000
100 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	100,000
240 Cash Gifts,	500 each	120,000
500 Cash Gifts,	100 each	50,000
19,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	950,000
Grand total, 20,000 Gifts, all Cash		$2,500,000

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole tickets	$50 00
Halves	25 00
Tenth, or each coupon	5 00
11 whole tickets for	500 00

MODE OF DRAWING.

There will be upon the stage two glass wheels, the contents of which can be seen by the audience. A committee, consisting of three eminent citizens, in no way connected with the management, having first made an accurate count and examination, will place in the large wheel 100,000 leather tags, cut by the same die, exactly alike, and having written numbers upon them from 1 to 100,000, corresponding to the numbers of all the tickets sold. A similar committee, having first examined, counted, folded and sealed up in 1,000 cylindrical boxes, each alike, as many slips of paper, on which are printed the 1,000 gifts of denominations from $100 to $250,000, will then place these 1,000 sealed boxes containing the slips in the smaller wheel. Both wheels will then be turned until their contents are thoroughly mixed. A blind boy will then draw from the larger wheel one of the tags, and, holding it up in full view of the audience, its number will be called loud enough for all to hear by the crier appointed for this purpose. The tag will then be passed to a committee of three distinguished citizens, who will verify whether the number has been rightly called. It will then be passed to a registrar, who will file it upon a wire prepared for the purpose. The number will be called aloud, proven and filed will be recorded by five clerks in separate books prepared for that purpose. A blind girl will then draw from the smaller wheel one of the sealed boxes, which will be opened and the gift slip contained unfolded, and held up to the view of the audience. The amount of the gift drawn will then be cried, recorded by the five clerks and the paper filed by the registrar with its tag upon the wire. The gift thus drawn will belong to the ticket bearing the same number as the tag drawn immediately before it. Thus this process will continue until 1,000 numbers are drawn from the large wheel, and all the boxes from the small wheel; and the thousand gifts, ranging from $100 to $250,000, thus drawn, will be paid to the parties who present the tickets having numbers thus determined by lot to entitle them to them. The gifts below $100 in value are approximations, and will be determined and paid as follows: the numbers of all the tickets sold being considered in a circle, numerically formed, and having the highest number and the lowest next to each brought together, facing the beholder, so that at the top of the circle figure 1 appears on the left and 100,000 on the right of a perpendicular diameter, then whatever number in this circle may be by lot determined to be entitled to the Capital Gift of $250,000 will be taken as a centre, on each side of which numbers in regular numerical order will be counted for 250 gifts, thus making on the two sides of the Capital Gift the 19,000 numbers, each of which will be entitled to $50. The count for the 19,000 numbers entitled to the approximate gifts of $50 each will be made so as to take only each fifth number in regular succession, for the purpose of spreading these approximations throughout the whole series of the 100,000 numbers, and giving to each ticket-holder along the whole line an equal chance for them. To illustrate: suppose that the number 50,000 should draw the Capital Gift, then, according to the above rule, on the right hand side of the capital number, thus standing in a circle, the count would proceed in the ascending scale and the numbers 50,005, 50,010, 50,015, &c., until the 9,500 right hand numbers were exhausted, would be each entitled to $50. On the other, or the left hand side, the count would proceed in the descending scale and embrace 49,995, 49,990, 49,985, 49,980, &c., &c., until another 9,500 numbers would be exhausted, and to each of these $50 would also be paid. The only exception to this rule is the following: When the count thus made falls on a number which has drawn another gift, such number will be excepted and the next nearest number, which has not drawn another gift, will take the $50; it being the intention of the management not to distribute more than one gift less than the number offered for approximate gifts. After the drawing is over the large wheel, containing the tags, will be placed in the hands of a committee chosen by the audience, who can satisfy themselves and report whether all the tickets sold were represented by tags with corresponding numbers.

CERTAINTY OF THE DRAWING.

In a cause of such philanthropy as the establishing and endowing of a great library and museum, with kindred departments, to be forever free to everybody, and when the combinations of the tickets are so great to make money, while they take so little risk, it is believed that every ticket will be sold before the day fixed for the concert and distribution; but whether all are sold or not, the drawing will nevertheless take place. Should any tickets remain unsold on the day of the drawing they will be destroyed, and all the offered gifts, 20,000 in number, will be drawn, but diminished in value in proportion to the amount of unsold tickets. For example, if only half of the tickets are sold, the other half will be destroyed and the gifts reduced, not in number, but in value, one-half. The Capital Gift, in that event, would be $125,000 instead of $250,000, and all the other gifts in the same proportion. All will see that this would be perfectly fair, because the drawing gifts would not be increased in favor of the ticket-holders just in proportion to the reduction in their value. If all the tickets are sold the chances for the gifts are as 1 to 5, but if only half are sold, and the other half destroyed, the chances to the ticket-holders become as 1 to 2½ only.

SAFE KEEPING OF THE MONEY.

The FARMERS AND DROVERS' BANK OF LOUISVILLE IS TREASURER, and all moneys arising from the sale of tickets will be placed there to remain as a special deposit until the Concert is over and all the gifts fully provided for, and then subject only to the joint check of the Agent and Business Manager of the Concert and the President and Treasurer of the Public Library. The management is not dependent upon the sale of tickets for the means of paying expenses, but is amply provided with funds now on deposit in the Farmers and Drovers' Bank for that purpose. The entire proceeds of the sale of tickets will stand unbounded in bank as a guarantee for the payment of all the offered gifts.

PAYMENT OF THE GIFTS.

The payment of gifts will begin the fifth day after the drawing, and continue six months thereafter, and no longer. Tickets entitled to gifts must be presented or sent to room No. 4 Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky., where they will be taken up and paid by cash checks upon the Farmers and Drovers' Bank of Louisville, or by sight drafts upon the National Bank of Commerce, New York, at current rates of exchange, at the option of the holder. Tickets, like greenbacks, are good to the holder, and no gift will be paid without delivery of the ticket entitled to it at the office of the management, in the Public Library Building. All gifts not called for within six months from the time of the drawing will be turned over to the Public Library Fund. As this will be the last concert, and the business must be closed up promptly, there will be no deviation from this last rule.

The trustees have secured the services of Hon. THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, late Governor of Kentucky, to act as their agent in the management of this final Gift Concert. Governor Bramlette is personally known to almost everyone in Kentucky, and to many of the citizens of other states in the Union, and he is authorized to see that the money arising from the sale of tickets is deposited in the Farmers and Drovers' Bank, Treasurer of the Public Library of Kentucky, to remain for the payment of the offered gifts, and also to see that the drawing is fairly conducted, and the gifts justly awarded and promptly paid.

The drawing will be published in the Louisville and New York papers, and official copies, printed in the circular form of a supplement to the Public Library paper, will be sent by mail to those out of the city who have ordered tickets by letter and to every ticket-holder whose post office is known.

The Public Library and Museum are now open every day and night, and all citizens are cordially invited to the use and enjoyment of the books, periodicals, papers, &c., free of charge.

OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES.

R. T. DURRETT, President. B. W. DUKE, Vice President.

FARMERS AND DROVERS' BANK, Treasurer.

P. A. TOWNE, Librarian.

W. N. HALDEMAN,	HENRY WATTERSON,
Dr. C. GRAHAM,	Dr. T. S. BELL,
GEORGE P. DORIEN,	W. B. HOKE.

Those who communicate should write their names and post office address plainly. Ordinary words in bad writing may be made out, but names of persons and places, to be understood, must be plainly written.

Remittances may be made by express, charges prepaid, by bank check, by postal money order, payable to my order, or in currency, by mail.

The agents of the Adams and American Express Companies will receive money for tickets.

For tickets, circulars, or information address

THOMAS H. HAYS, Manager Branch Office, 609 Broadway, New York.

ACUTE AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, NEURALgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Kidney, Nervous and Chronic Diseases cured by Dr. FITLER'S Rheumatic Remedy, No. 13 Bond street.

A.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. By Cable (official) Havana. October 21, Class 984. No. 14,926 ..... $100,000
No. 3,559 50,000
No. 10,453 25,000
Nos. 19,087 and 12,329 each 10,000
No. 3,493 5,000
Prizes cashed; circulars with full particulars free. Address P. C. DEVLIN, stationer and general agent, 30 Liberty street, New York.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 LEXINGTON AVEnue, near Twenty-ninth street.—Special attention to the diseases of men and important medical and surgical cases.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—NEW SCHEME, FOR ORDInary and extraordinary drawings. German Government Lotteries. Prizes cashed; circulars, with full particulars free. WALEMANN & CO., Bankers, 75 and 77 Nassau street (box 3,316 Post office).

HAVANA LOTTERY.
1 Prize of $100,000
1 Prize of 50,000
1 Prize of 5,000
2 Prizes of $10,000 each 20,000
1 Prize of 5,000
10 Prizes of $1,000 each 10,000
826 Prizes of $50 and $300 270,000
Circulars of information furnished free.
J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall street, rear basement.

New York Post office box 4,685.

KENTUCKY STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY, October 31.—No discount on prizes; circulars of information free. Address GEORGE H. BOOTH, 73 Nassau street. Post office box 5,037 New York.

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES, SINGLE NUMBERS. $300,000 cash gifts, Murray, Miller & Co., Managers. To be drawn at St. Louis, Mo., October 31, 1874.

B. NATHAN, Agent, No. 4 Gilsey Building, Cortland street; Post office box 4,570.

PRIVATE RETREAT FOR INEBRIATES AND PERsons suffering from mental or nervous depression, at Mount Hope, Westchester county, N. Y. For particulars address Dr. WILLIAM MURPHY, as above.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. November 6, $480,000 in prizes. Circulars of full information furnished. Prizes cashed. Governments, Spanish Bank Bills, &c., purchased.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Wall street, New York.

STATE OF NEW YORK—OFFICE OF THE SECRETary of State; ALBANY, August 1, 1874.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK:—

SIR—Notice is hereby given that at the general election to be held in this State on tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next (November 3), the following officers are to be elected, to wit:—

A Governor in the place of John A. Dix.

A L

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Central.

AN ELEGANT, SOLIDLY BUILT, MODERN FOUR story high stoop brown stone Dwelling, 25x56x95, open rear, hardwood finish, on Madison avenue, west side, only 400 feet from Sixtieth street entrance into Central Park, for sale reasonably, furnished or unfurnished; easy terms; possession.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 11 Pine st. or 31 East 17th st.

A FIRST CLASS DWELLING, NEAR FIFTH AVEnue Hotel; $10,000 cash, balance in ten years. Inquire at private stable, 1,372 Broadway.

A.—I HAVE GOT IN CENTRAL LOCATION THE best and cheapest small brown stone Houses I have ever offered. JAMES FETTRETCH, 999 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THREE STORY MANsard roof, brown stone high stoop house, 125th street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; must be seen to be appreciated. Also, four story brown stone house let in floors. W. C. FLANAGAN & CO., 504 Third avenue.

ONE OF THE CHEAPEST.—FINE HOUSE, 12 EAST Seventy-fourth street; splendidly situated and well fitted up; make offer. JESSUP, 256 Broadway, or on premises.

East Side.

A.—FOR SALE, ON SIXTIETH STREET, NEAR Third avenue, three story brown stone Houses; hardwood finish; excellent location; cheapest yet offered; key at office. F. CRAWFORD, 953 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—118 EAST FORTY-FIFTH STREET, FOUR story high stoop brown stone front House, 25x50 feet, Lot 100 feet deep. Apply to JOHN W. RITCH, Architect, 88 Ann street.

113 EAST TENTH STREET.—FOR SALE, CHEAP, four story high stoop brick House, brown stone trimmings. Inquire on the premises.

West Side.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, A THREE STORY brick House, with extra fine Furniture, situated in the Sixteenth ward, complete for $20,000; house alone worth the money. Apply to S. B. GOODALE, Twenty-third street, under Fifth Avenue Hotel.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST HOUSE OFFERED IN the vicinity since 1862, and I particularly call the attention of cash buyers to it—No. 131 West Twenty-second street, a four story high stoop, about 21 feet wide, 50 deep all way up, lot full depth; built by owner for his own home, and always, until now, occupied by him; in first rate order; partly decorated; furnace, bells, tubes; an excellent cellar and beautiful rear; in fact, a first rate family house, with immediate possession, that can be sold to but one party, while many slow buyers will be disappointed; price less than $24,000; terms easy.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 69 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—FULL LOT IN WEST SEVENTEENTH street, with two story front and rear Houses; good neighborhood to build large tenement; $7,500; cash, $1,500. OWNER, 430 West Seventeenth street.

Miscellaneous.

A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP brown stone House (Goelet lease), Forty-sixth street, a few doors from Windsor Hotel, finished in hard wood, every modern improvement, for $21,500; worth $35,000.
PHALON & SLOAN, 31 East Seventeenth street.

A.—PARTIES WANTING TO PURCHASE FIRST class, paying from 10 to 12 per cent; also tenement and avenue Property, apply, at once, to JOHN FETTRETCH, 1,036 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIVE STORY TENEMENT AND Stores, fully occupied; annual rent $3,000; terms easy. WM. KRONBERG, No. 4 Pine street, room 19.

$13,000.—ONLY $3,000 CASH REQUIRED FOR a very desirable Tenement Property; size 25x60x100; cost $17,000; must be sold.
S. B. GOODALE & CO., No. 5 West Twenty-third st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, BROOKLYN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, IN THE LONG ISLAND SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, CORNER OF FULTON AV. AND BOERUM ST.

OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAY, FROM 3 TILL 9 P. M.

CARRIERS' AND AGENTS' DEPARTMENT, NO. 7 FRONT STREET, BROOKLYN.

CORNER STORE AND TENEMENTS IN BROOKLYN for sale or to exchange for Lots or Farm.
C. E. DONNELLON, 115 Wall street, up stairs.

FOR SALE—THE BEST HOUSE AND LOCATION in either city for the money; situated on Lincoln place, Brooklyn, near main entrance to Prospect Park; 14 rooms; 22x62; lot 35x133; hard wood finish. Inquire at 847 and 849, on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN GREENWOOD CEMETERY, ONE-third Lot, near Firemans' Monument, accommodating five adult graves; lot enclosed with granite post and bar fence. Address K. T., Herald office.

FOR SALE—ON VANDERBILT AVENUE, BETWEEN Green and Fulton avenues, two new brown stone Houses; terms and price to suit the times.
J. B. JACKSON, Builder, on premises.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—93 WASHINGTON street, corner of York street; contains 16 rooms; well adapted for a boarding house; within five minutes' walk of Fulton and Catharine ferries; will be let very low to a satisfactory tenant. Apply to JOHN F. HENNESSEY, 319 Bridge street, Brooklyn.

TO LET—FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE DWELLing, 465 Tompkins avenue, partly furnished; rent low. JAMES A. FISHER, 1,417 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y., NEAR White Plains, for sale—At a sacrifice for cash; 160 acres, under fine cultivation; good dwelling, carriage house, barns, &c. Address or apply to A. A. HOUGHTON, owner, 55 Atlantic street, Brooklyn, N. Y., near South ferry.

FOR SALE—ON REASONABLE TERMS, A COTTAGE with modern improvements, situate on high ground and first class neighborhood in the Twenty-third ward, convenient to horse or steam cars. Inquire of JAMES L. PARSHALL, on Washington avenue, corner of 167th street, Morrisania.

I HAVE THREE HOUSES, OWNED BY PERSONS in embarrassed circumstances; near depot; must be sold at once at any sacrifice. W. H. BARD, Real Estate Broker, Mount Vernon, Westchester county, N. Y.

TO LET—AT YONKERS, A LARGE FURNISHED House, stable and five acres; location delightful; rent $50 per month; immediate possession.
H. A. SPAFARD, 162 Broadway, room 10, New York.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A NICE FARM OF 35 ACRES, NEAR MILBURN, N. J., for sale cheap; will give a bargain. Apply to D. F. CURLEY, 12 Centre street.

FOR SALE—PAVILION HOTEL, KEYPORT, N. J. Apply on the premises. GEO. J. KIBBER.

FOR SALE—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., MILLINERY and Ladies' Furnishing Store, Stock, Fixtures and Lease; either or all at a bargain; desirable location, with a good established trade. For particulars address 12 Barclay street, New York.

FOR SALE—THE CELEBRATED VANDEWATER Hotel (16 acres of Land) at South Oyster Bay, L. I., at a sacrifice; great resort of sportsmen and boarders.
REYNOLDS, 133 Ninth street, Williamsburg.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY, WITH VALUABLE WATER front, on New York Bay, Kill Von Kull and Newark Bay; Houses in Greenville, Bayonne, Bergen Point and Elizabeth; easy terms.
W. P. VREELAND, 171 Broadway, room 25.

FOR SALE—150 ACRES IN FARMINGDALE, L. I., within eight minutes' walk of Stewart's new depot and one hour's ride from New York city; all in good state of cultivation; price low; terms easy.
WILLIAM KRONBERG, No. 4 Pine street, room 19.

FOR SALE—70 ACRES OF VERY CHOICE FERTILE Land, fine orchard; price $60 per acre, worth $100; 1½ miles from depot, Huntington, L. I. DRAKE & CO., No. 9 Willoughby street, Brooklyn.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—AT SUMMIT, N. J., until spring; $30 a month; heater, &c.
A. GRACIE, Summit.

HUDSON RIVER VILLA PLOTS, WITH RIVER front, 100 acres, all or part, at Rockland Lake; access by rail or steamboat; the most superb views on the Hudson. Apply to C. P. ANTHONY, 71 Broadway, room 91.

NATURAL CRANBERRY LAND—72 ACRES; ONE OF the best tracts in Ocean county; 32 acres of woodland, suitable for a vineyard; price $3,600; a future in it. For sale by Dr. A. D. NEWELL, New Brunswick, N. J.

SAN DIEGO (CALIFORNIA) TERMINUS OF THE Texas Pacific Railroad.—Lands, within city limits, $50 to $100 per acre; Blocks, 24 lots, $200; title perfect. Maps, &c., at O. H. PIERSON'S, No. 5 Pine street.

TRACTS OF 20 TO 60,000 ACRES LAND IN Western North Carolina for sale cheap; healthy, genial climate, suitable for colonization; titles perfect. For particulars apply personally, between 10 and 1, or by letter, at 25 Old Slip, up stairs.

TO RENT—THE GRAND CENTENNIAL STAND 832 North Second street, Philadelphia, Pa.; no better for any kind of business; $1,000.

$65 PER MONTH—A BARGAIN, A COSEY COTtage, on bank of Hudson; partially furnished; modern improvements; 11 rooms; garden, shade trees; 50 minutes from city; healthy location. Inquire at 125 West Forty-second street.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP brick House, near Fourteenth street and Second avenue, now renting at $2,100 a year, to exchange, free and clear, at $20,000, for good Tenement or French Flats; cash to add if necessary. PHALON & SLOAN, 31 East Seventeenth street.

ATTENTION!—I HAVE NOW AN EXTRA NICE LIST of Jersey Farms to exchange for city Property; several unencumbered, several stocked; over 50 desirable Farms. STANLEY FERGUSON, 161 Broadway.

A FINE PLOT OF LOTS ON ST. NICHOLAS AVEnue to exchange for stock of Clothing, Dry Goods or other merchandise, from $25,000 to $150,000 worth.
PHALON & SLOAN, 31 East Seventeenth street.

DESIRABLE 54 ACRE FARM, RICH, SMOOTH LAND, good buildings, near Hudson River, price $5,000, to exchange; Williamsburg Property preferred; principals only. D. F. CURLEY, 12 Centre street.

EXCHANGE—$10,000 CASH AND LOTS ON SPLENdid Brooklyn Boulevard, 210 feet wide, for New York Tenements, lightly encumbered.
F. BAKER, owner, 27 Chambers street, New York.

SPLENDID HOUSE, CARRIAGE HOUSE, &C., WITH one Acre; 30 minutes from City Hall; only $15,000; unencumbered; will be exchanged for New York Property. SPENCER C. DOTY, Attorney, 31 Union square.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD FARM—ONE CORNER brick House, with eight full Lots, in Brooklyn; cash value $25,000; equity $16,000. Address EXCHANGE, box 103 Herald office, for one week.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

UNENCUMBERED PROPERTY AND CASH FOR A first class Dwelling, good location, below Fifty-eighth street. Owners only address box 3,574 New York Post office.

WANTED—FROM $20,000 TO $100,000 WORTH OF Merchandise in exchange for St. Louis city Property or Missouri War Claims, for which certificates of indebtedness have been issued by the State. Call on or address LEONARD, Metropolitan Hotel.

WANTED—A GOOD FARM IN NEW YORK STATE or Connecticut, price not over $10,000 or $12,000, in exchange for a new brown stone House, near Fifth avenue; equity $10,000, mortgaged for same. Address, with full particulars, EXCHANGE, station A.

WANTED—A HOUSE IN A CENTRAL PART OF New York in exchange for a Stock of fine Jewelry. Apply, from 10 till 2 o'clock P. M., to E. VON NORDHAUSEN, No. 22 Ann street, office 5, New York.

WANTED—FARM IN NEW JERSEY, ABOUT 30 miles; 60 to 75 acres, good, clean land, for which two good Houses, rented, in Jersey City, lightly incumbered, will be given; price of Farm not to exceed $13,000; no fancy price noticed. Address M. VREELAND, 104 West street, New York, stating full particulars.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE IN SAN FRANCISCO OR any part of California to exchange for 70 elegant Lots at Newark, N. J.
JOHN M. GIBSON, 31 Montgomery street, Jersey City.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A PARTY WISHES TO PURCHASE, FOR CASH, a brown stone House, not less than 20 feet front, between Sixth and Third avenues and Seventeenth and Fiftieth streets; no fancy prices; high stoop required. Address, giving full particulars, STAUNTON, Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—SMALL DWELLING below Forty-second street; all cash paid if necessary; answers must state exact location, size and price. Address PRINCIPAL, box 5,075 Post office.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

BENNETT BUILDING.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RENTS.

WITH A VIEW TO SECURE ELIGIBLE TENANTS FOR THE FEW OFFICES NOW REMAINING UNLET IN THE BENNETT BUILDING THE RENTS HAVE BEEN REDUCED, AND FIRST CLASS TENANTS MAY OBTAIN OFFICES AT VERY LOW RENTS.

TO INSURANCE AND BANKING OFFICES IS NOW PRESENTED AN UNUSUALLY FAVORABLE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE ELIGIBLE OFFICES ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

THE ABOVE BUILDING IS
COMPLETELY FIREPROOF
HEATED BY STEAM.
TWO ELEVATORS,
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

INQUIRE OF
HOMER MORGAN,
NO. 2 PINE STREET.

A.—STORES ON THIRTIETH STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue, to let, suitable for butcher, baker, shoemaker, cigars or oysters. Apply on the premises or at 116 West Thirtieth street.

A PACKING HOUSE TO LET—THREE STORIES, 66x90; suitable for storage or factory purposes; Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Jane street.
E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, 609 Hudson street.

PART OF STORE TO LET—FOR LIGHT BUSINESS, newspapers, printing shop, &c., &c.; also Rooms for light business or residence. Apply at 179 Eighth av.

STEAM POWER—TO LET, ROOMS 50X100 FEET, with steady power and use of elevator, and warmed with steam. JOHN McLAREN,
Third and Grand streets, Hoboken, N. J.

STORES WITH APARTMENTS TO LET—IN NOS. 211 and 213 Mott street. Inquire therein, or at the bank office 20 Second avenue.

STORE AND CELLAR, NO. 27 BARCLAY STREET, near Broadway, on line of ferries and new Post office, suitable for any business.
GEORGE W. WELSH, 258 Greenwich street.

TO LET—TWO SMALL STORES, AT REDUCED rent; excellent chance for tailor and shoemaker. Apply to T. HEALY, 425 West Sixteenth street.

TO LET CHEAP—A STORE AND BASEMENT, WITH Fixtures, suitable for a confectionery and pastry; established 1850; No. 131 avenue C. Apply to MANSUY DODIN, avenue B, near Tenth street.

TO LEASE—620 BROADWAY, THROUGH TO CROSBY street, entire building, 8 floors; $15,000 a year.
HENRY DOLAN, No. 6 West Thirty-sixth street.

TO RENT—OFFICE, DESK ROOM, OR ROOM FOR A light business. Inquire of HARDENBURGH & CO., 1,241 Broadway (up stairs), opposite Grand Hotel.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A.—29 WEST FIFTY-SECOND STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue—Superbly planned, finished, furnished and built four story high stoop new brown stone Dwelling to let reasonably to private family. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 11 Pine street or 31 East Seventeenth street.

A VERY COMPLETELY FURNISHED FOUR STORY English basement House to rent on West Twenty-fifth street; house in splendid order; furniture new and desirable. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 69 West Twenty-third street.

FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE, NO. 623 Lexington avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets; handsomely painted walls; furniture in fine order; crockery, bed and table linen, kitchen utensils, &c. Apply on the premises. Rent $3,000.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED BROWN STONE Houses, for winter or year, rents $175 to $300; also Sixth avenue Corner Flat. TIMPSON & PEET, No. 1,488 Broadway, near Forty-fourth street.

Unfurnished.

A.—
SUMMER AND WINTER RESIDENCE COMBINED, within the limits of the city.
An Elegant Residence,
with Green-house, Carriage House, Stables, &c., &c.
Situated about 182d street,
at Fort Washington,
adjoining the elegant residences of
James Gordon Bennett,
Charles O'Conor,
&c., &c., &c.
containing about nine acres,
with an abundance of ornamental and large forest trees.
The elevation of the Property affords charming views of the Hudson River and the surrounding country for many miles.
The entire place will be rented to a careful family at the nominal rent of $2,000 per annum.
Immediate possession will be given.
You can go to Fort Washington from the Battery by steam in less time than to Central Park by horse cars.
For permits and full particulars apply to
POTTER BROTHERS,
Nos. 4 and 6 Warren street, near Broadway.

A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, WEST Forty-seventh street, adjoining Fifth avenue, 23 feet wide; mirrors and gas fixtures; $3,100 yearly. Apply to WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue.

A.—FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE (NEW) 20x50; rent $1,500. Apply on premises, 497 West Fifty-seventh street.

A CHEAP HOUSE, CONTAINING TEN ROOMS, newly painted—303 West 141st street, corner of Eighth avenue—to one or two small families. Apply on premises and 628 Lexington avenue.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP AND BASEment brick House to let—249 West Thirteenth street; all improvements; immediate possession.
E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, 609 Hudson street.

A VERY GENTEEL THREE STORY HIGH STOOP and basement House; all improvements; rent very low, or would let part to a small family. 130 West Tenth street.

A BEAUTIFUL THREE STORY BROWN STONE House in Harlem, $55 per month; do., $40; two story frame Houses, $40 to $55.
JOHN A. LINSCOTT, 1,991 Third avenue.

CHEAP RENTS.—ONLY $700 FOR NEW BROWN stone Houses, three stories, 20 feet wide; all improvements; in row of 20 houses, up town, near Boulevard. TIMPSON & PEET, No. 1,488 Broadway, near Forty-fourth street.

QUICK TRANSIT.—ELEVEN ROOM HOUSE, GAS, bath, heater; beautiful shade trees; 7 minutes from Liberty street ferry; rent $50 per month; half that price to May 1. Address A. C., box 130 Herald office.

TO LET—TWO NEW THREE STORY HIGH STOOP brown stone Houses on Seventieth street, near Lexington avenue; all modern improvements; rent very low. HOLLY BROTHERS & KISSAM, No. 6 Pine st.

TO LET IN THE NINTH WARD—NO. 53 MORTON street and No. 53 Horatio street; each house has all modern improvements and is in first class order; will be let at a moderate rent.
J. CORBETT, No. 253 Ninth avenue.

TO LEASE—COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 248 WEST 124TH street, 11 rooms and all modern improvements, with half an acre of ground, fruit, &c., and stable for four horses; premises in fine order; rent low; immediate possession. Apply to owner, 52 East 126th st.

THREE STORY HOUSE, WEST FORTY-SECOND street, 15 rooms, suitable for boarders; rent $900; four story brown stone House, West Forty-seventh street; rent low. J. E. LEAYCRAFT, 698 Eighth avenue.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET CHEAP—ALSO Floors, Flats and Upper Parts of Houses, on Broadway; Stores and Halls for clubs and churches; corner Houses, for boarding. O'DWYER, 557 Sixth avenue.

33 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Four story high stoop brown stone House, newly painted, to let or lease. Inquire on the premises.

476 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—BROWN stone high stoop, $100 per month; 145 and 146 West Twenty-seventh street, $80 and $100 per month.
SAMUEL MILLIKEN, 476 Sixth avenue.

$500.—TO LET, THE NEAT THREE STORY AND basement frame Dwelling 442 East Seventy-ninth street; 12 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, &c.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—SUITABLE FOR a gentleman or for light housekeeping. 389 West Sixteenth street.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST PARTIES REPRESENTING THEMSELVES AS FROM THE HERALD, AND WHO ARE SOLICITING SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISEMENTS FOR A BOARDING GAZETTE OR DIRECTORY. IF THE NUMEROUS PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN SWINDLED WILL INFORM THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD IT WILL ASSIST IN BRINGING THE GUILTY PARTIES TO JUSTICE.

A SUIT OF ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN—18 EAST Seventeenth street, between Union square and Fifth Avenue. Hotel Monico nearly opposite.

AN ELEGANT, COMFORTABLY FURNISHED SUIT of Parlors and other well furnished Rooms to rent to gentlemen of respectability; terms reasonable; in first class residence of owner. 200 East Twenty-third st.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDroom, adjoining, to let, with a small family of two, with or without partial Board; terms very moderate. 167 Waverley place, three doors above Tenth street.

AT NO. 76 BARROW STREET, NEAR HUDSON, furnished Rooms, suitable for one or two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, without board; gas and bath; private family; no moving.

A LARGE, NICELY FURNISHED, NEAT AND pleasant Bedroom to a gentleman: $3 a week. No. 270 Madison street.

AT $2 A WEEK EACH. New hair beds, in finely furnished front Rooms, 97 Varick street.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDroom for two or three gentlemen; extra large front Room, with heater, hot and cold water; house first class. 145 East Fifteenth street.

A PARLOR AND COMMUNICATING CHAMBER, also single and double Rooms, all conveniences, to rent, to gentlemen only. No. 59 West Ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

A.—43 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR Fifth avenue.—Full size four story high stoop, frescoed and elegantly furnished, desirable brown stone Dwelling to lease reasonably for the winter or 18 months. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 11 Pine street or 31 East Seventeenth street.

A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM FOR HOUSEkeeping to let, $5 50; front parlor, $7. No. 29 Washington square, southwest corner Waverley place.

A LARGE OR SMALL FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—With gas, bath and all modern improvements, to single gentlemen, rent low, in private house 214 East Fifty-first street.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED, FOR housekeeping, $5 per week; good sized Hall Room, $2, at 262 West Thirty-seventh street, near Eighth av.

A FURNISHED FLOOR TO RENT—ON TWENTY-third street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, four rooms, for light housekeeping or to gentlemen; rent $75 per month; or would rent unfurnished at $65 per month.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 69 West Twenty-third street.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN in a French family. 115 East Seventeenth street.

FURNISHED ROOMS—FOR HOUSEKEEPING, large and small; also hall Bedroom, with or without Board. Call for a week, at 238 Eighth avenue, near Twenty-third street.

FURNISHED COSEY LITTLE RECEPTION AND Bedroom, gas and fire, $8 weekly; Parlor Floor or Hall other rooms, $9 and $6. 106 East Fifteenth street, three doors from Union Square Hotel.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR A COMFORTABLE HOME for the winter, in handsomely furnished Rooms, without board, upon reasonable terms, will do well to call at 329 West Twenty-third street.

TO LET—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND HALL Room, adjoining, together or separately; also a large sunny Room. Apply to DRESSMAKER, No. 7 Great Jones street, near Broadway, second floor.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS; ALSO TWO PARlors suitable for light housekeeping; furniture entirely new. 300 West Twenty-fifth street.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR, FOR a physician's office, in Thirty-fourth street, near Broadway; best references required. Address A. B., box 124 Herald Uptown Branch office.

THREE ROOMS, NEATLY FURNISHED, TO RENT, together or separately, for lodgers or light housekeeping; all conveniences; terms moderate; house and neighborhood respectable. Call, for one week, at 480 West Twenty-second street.

1 BLOCK WEST OF CITY HALL, 56 WARREN street.—Good, first class Rooms, $2 a week; family Rooms, $4 a week up; with or without Board. La Pierre house.

7 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—FURNISHED Apartments, without board; entire Third Floor to let, singly or en suite; terms moderate.

$8 WEEKLY OR $30 MONTHLY—PART FRENCH Flat, furnished for housekeeping; sitting and bedroom, kitchen, with hot and cold water, stationary tubs, &c., closet and bath; gas included. 108 Fifty-sixth street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

17TH STREET.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, without board, for gentlemen only. 104 East Seventeenth street, near Union square.

29 WEST FOURTH STREET, ONE BLOCK FROM Broadway.—A handsomely furnished Second Floor, consisting of three or four rooms, to let, en suite or singly; gas, hot and cold water; prices reasonable.

107 EAST TENTH STREET, NEAR THIRD AVEnue.—Nicely furnished Parlor, with Kitchen, for housekeeping; also a nice Room, on second floor, front, with Bedroom; all conveniences.

248 EAST FORTIETH STREET.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished Rooms in private house; gas, bath, &c.; also front Basement for physician or office.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A.—FLOORS, THREE TO SIX ROOMS, FROM $10 to $30, in Eighth, Ninth and Sixteenth wards, immediate possession, to let.
E. L. & B. A. BURNHAM, 609 Hudson street.

A FINE LARGE SUIT OF ROOMS TO LET—IN THE best business part of New York; skylighted and desirable. Call on or address M. ALTMAN & CO., Sixth avenue and Nineteenth street.

A PLEASANT THIRD FLOOR—CONSISTING OF four Rooms, with gas; rent $30; also two furnished Rooms on second floor; house has all improvements. 131 West Twenty ninth street.

A FLAT IN BROWN STONE HOUSE, 422 WEST Nineteenth street, containing 8 rooms, with all modern improvements.

A PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—IN NINTH WARD, corner Greenwich avenue and West Tenth street, second story and attic; rent $550. Apply to G. A. KISSAM, No. 6 Pine street, 1 to 4 P. M.

A FIRST CLASS FRENCH FLAT TO LET—FIRST Floor, newly painted. Corner Thirty-ninth street and Sixth avenue.

AT REDUCED RENT—FRENCH FLAT, THIRTY-fourth street; suit of six rooms; second flat; modern improvements; rent $38; possession. MORRIS B. BAER, 72 West Thirty-fourth street and 996 Sixth av.

A FIRST CLASS FRENCH FLAT—SIX ROOMS, SIX closets and all other conveniences, gas fixtures, separate meter, all in perfect order; rent low. Inquire of MATTHEW BYRNES, No. 142 East Thirty-third street.

A.—TWO OF THOSE MAGNIFICENT FRENCH Flats left; all lighted, heated; janitor and elevator; one with carpets, first floor; high stoop; all near Fifth avenue; cheap; 8 to 10 rooms.
JAMES FEITRETCH, 999 Sixth avenue.

APARTMENTS OF FOUR ROOMS ON ABINGDON square—Rents, $17 to $25 per month; also three Rooms in Nineteenth street, $15.
R. TAGGART, 593 Hudson street, near Bank street.

FLOORS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—IN THE brown stone houses 211, 213 and 215 Mott street. Inquire of housekeeper, or at bank office, 20 Second av.

FLOORS TO LET—SIX ROOMS EACH, COMPLETE with all improvements, Nos. 1,222 and 1,224 Third avenue, near Seventy-first street. Apply to R. G. BROWN, No. 1,222 Third avenue.

FLOOR TO LET (FIVE ROOMS)—IN A FIRST CLASS tenement; rent $25. Inquire on premises, 345 West Forty-third street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

FLATS OF SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH; ALL IMprovements; rents, $30, $35, $45, $50 and $60. TIMPSON & PEET, 1,488 Broadway, near Forty-fourth street.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET.—RENT $30 PER MONTH. 117 Prince street.

SECOND FLOOR, PRIVATE HOUSE (GOOD BLOCK), four rooms; rent $45 to small American family of adults; not object to a little girl. Inquire at 171 West Tenth street.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, ON THIRD AVENUE, below Sixteenth street. Apply to M. S. BEBEE, 37 Third avenue.

TO LET—SECOND AND FOURTH FLOORS IN house 408 East Seventy-ninth street; rent $17 and $15 per month. Apply at 408 East Seventy-ninth street.

TO LET—A FRENCH FLAT, SEVEN ROOMS, WITH all modern improvements. No. 123 East Eighty-fifth street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, by M. MEYER.

TO LET—FINE SUITS OF ROOMS, CONSISTING OF room, bedroom and kitchen; walls oil painted; elevator, &c.; $19, $20 and $21; inquire of Janitor, first floor, left, rear. 34 St. Mark's place.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS, FOUR Rooms on second floor, in good order, with improvements; No. 121 East Fifty-third street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues; rent $25. Apply to owner on the premises. No bill up.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR OF 927 BROADWAY; ALSO desirable Rooms, suitable for business or dwelling; rent moderate. Apply at 927 Broadway, room 4, from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

TO LET—AT REDUCED RENTS, FRENCH FLATS on the avenues, side streets and corner houses. Apply to P. S. GOLDEN & CO., 957 Sixth avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets.

TO LET—FLOORS OF SIX ROOMS, IN NEW HOUSE, 340 East Fifty-third street; brown stone front; all improvements; $20 to $24 per Floor. Apply on premises.

TO LET—ONE OR TWO ROOMS AND BEDROOMS at 718 Lexington avenue; private brown stone.

TO LET—A SPLENDID SECOND FLOOR, FOR MAN and wife, in private brown stone house, No. 343 East Eighteenth street; all modern improvements; can be seen at any time; possession given at once.

TO LET—A NICE THIRD FLOOR, IN PIVATE HOUSE, 306 East Thirtieth street; all modern improvements; rent reasonable.

TO LET—THE FINE FIRST FLOOR, SIX ROOMS, with improvements; walls newly painted; gas and chandeliers, &c., at the low price of $30 per month; only three families in the house. Apply at once at Nos. 718 and 720 Tenth avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

TO LET—PART OF A HOUSE, CONSISTING OF seven rooms; all modern improvements; first class neighborhood; rent cheap. 225 East Sixty-second st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR (SIX ROOMS), ALL MODern improvements; first class house; good neighborhood; one family. No. 42 Bank street.

TO LET—SUITS OF THREE, FOUR OR SEVEN Rooms, No. 4 Horatio street, Jackson square; low rents to small families; painted walls; water closets on each floor. Apply on premises.

TO LET—AT NO. 420 WEST FIFTY-FIRST STREET.—A Floor of five rooms and pantries, bath, gas and laundry; house heated by furnace. Same kind of Floor to let at No. 168 East Sixtieth street; references required.

TO LET—THE CHEAPEST FRENCH FLAT IN THE city; six rooms, one flight high, with all modern improvements, such as bath, hot and cold water, range, gas and chandeliers, dumb waiter, &c., at $28 per month. Apply at once at 176 East Seventy-eighth street, between Third and Lexington avenues. Can also be seen on Sunday.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE FIRST CLASS FLAT, every convenience, on Fourth avenue, near Thirty-second street; references required. Apply at office of Morrell's warehouse, 106 East Thirty-second street.

TO LET—A HANDSOME FIRST FLOOR, 721 SIXTH avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, fronting Reservoir Park; in first class order; suitable for dwelling or light business.

TO LET—SPLENDID FLAT, SIX ROOMS, IN BROWN stone row; all improvements; walls newly painted; only one flight of stairs; this is a rare chance if taken from November 1; only $38. No. 416 West Fifty-fifth st.

TO RENT—FRONT AND BACK PARLOR (SECOND floor), two attic Rooms and front Basement, at considerable of a reduction to a respectable family. Inquire at KELLY'S Boot and Shoe Emporium, 299 Hudson st., New York.

TO RENT—FRONT AND BACK PARLOR (SECOND floor) two attic Rooms and front Basement, at considerable of a reduction to a respectable family. Inquire at Kelley's Boot and Shoe emporium, 299 Hudson street.

THREE SPLENDID FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS with four and five Rooms each; all light; to let, cheap. Apply to P. M. CORCORAN, 71 Canal street, corner Allen.

UNFURNISHED FLOORS TO LET—AT LOW RENTS, for winter, on Twenty-fourth street, near Fourth avenue; will be rented for business or any respectable purpose low. HOLMES BROTHERS, 46 East Twenty-third street.

$50 PER MONTH FOR UPPER PART OF SMALL, neat three story high stoop private house, or the entire house; $1,000 per annum. 158 West Tenth street.

100 TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, CORNER SIXTH avenue—Third French Flat, eight rooms; every improvement. 63 Twenty-fourth street, corner Sixth avenue, Second Floor. Inquire of S. RICH, 74 Murray street.

107 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—SECOND FLOOR to let to a small family of adults; all improvements; rent $45 per month; no children in house. References required.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

In this City and Brooklyn.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FOR THE WINTER, between Twentieth and Fiftieth streets and Fourth and Seventh avenues, by a well-known and thoroughly responsible party. Address, with full particulars, M. B. S., box 803 Post office.

WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, FIRST or second story Room, fire and gas, without board, in the immediate vicinity of Twenty-eighth street and Lexington avenue. Address W. H. S., Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE OR SUIT of furnished Rooms, where family of three can keep house; part of house with private family preferred. Name price, state location, and exchange references. Address W. C., box 103 Herald office.

WANTED—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE, in a good locality; must be furnished completely, crockery, linen, &c., at a rent not exceeding $150 per month. Possession at once. Address CAMILLE, Herald office.

WANTED—A BUILDING, OR PART OF A BUILDing, without steam, for manufacturing purposes; one that has been used for carriage manufactory preferred. Address THE A. R. CO., 842 Broadway.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for light housekeeping. Address, stating terms, J. W., box 121 Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—TO RENT, BY A LADY OF FIRST REspectability and capacity, a first class House, in a good locality, nicely furnished, and where the owner will occupy a portion for the rent, the balance to be let to a few first class boarders. Address S. W., Herald office.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS; gas and water indispensable; price not to exceed $16 per month. Address PROMPT PAY, box 164 Herald office.

WANTED TO RENT—BY THE YEAR, A SUIT OF five Rooms and bath, unfurnished, by two gentlemen, between Fourteenth and Twenty-fifth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues. Address, with all particulars, L., drawer 127 Post office.

In the Country.

HOTEL WANTED—A THOROUGH HOTEL MAN wishes to lease a small furnished Hotel in some nice country town. Address box 61 Post office, New Rochelle, Westchester county, N. Y.

BOARDERS WANTED.

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1 LARGE, DESIRABLE, NICELY FURNISHED AND cleanly kept front Room, adjoining bathroom, with table board, containing everything of the best quality and properly cooked; price per week, for three, $24; for two, $20. 96 Tenth street, one block east of Broadway.

1 SECOND FLOOR, WITH PRIVATE TABLE—ALSO Rooms for gentlemen, without board. 38 East Twentieth street, near Broadway.

1 ELEGANT SUIT OF THREE ROOMS, ALSO EXtension Room, with Board; private table if desired; at 26 and 28 East Twenty-third street, Madison square; terms moderate; references exchanged.

1 ELEGANT SUIT OF THREE ROOMS; ALSO TWO small Rooms, with Board, on Madison square; private table if desired. Apply to S. B. GOODALE, No. 5 West Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

$1 50 PER DAY, $6 TO $10 PER WEEK, FOR fine Rooms, with excellent Board; families and single. 176 Bleecker street, near Broadway. Grounds for croquet, &c.

2 EXTRA LARGE WELL FURNISHED ROOMS ON second and third floors, to gentlemen, with or without Board; also table board. No. 15 East Sixteenth street, near Broadway.

2D AVENUE, 324, BETWEEN SEVENTEENTH AND Eighteenth streets.—Suit of Rooms on second floor, separately or together, with first class Board; opposite Stuyvesant square.

3 NORTH WASHINGTON SQUARE.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, Parlor and Bedroom connecting, with first class Board, for two or three gentlemen; also single Rooms; house and conveniences unexceptionable; references.

5TH AVENUE, OPPOSITE MADISON SQUARE.—TO let, elegant Suit, four rooms, parlor, dining, bed and dressing rooms, second story, front, for gentleman and wife; private table. 206 Fifth avenue.

5TH AVENUE, 341.—MRS. SEAVER HAVING COMpleted the renovation of her house offers Suits of Rooms, with private table or without board.

10 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—Handsome front Rooms, $14, $16, $18 and $25, for two persons, with Board; no children; steam heat; also table board, $5; transient people taken.

14TH STREET, WEST, 315.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, a large second story front Room; also other large and small Rooms.

15 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with Board, to families or single gentlemen; first class accommodations; house newly painted and furnished; day Board; reference.

18 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—SUIT OF Rooms, connecting or separately, with or without Board, in family from Paris; first class table; splendid dining room; newly decorated.

18 ABINGDON PLACE, 307 WEST TWELFTH street.—Families or single persons desiring Board for the winter can find very desirable Apartments, at low prices, day boarders taken.

21 WEST THIRTIETH STREET.—SUIT OF ROOMS, on second floor, elegantly furnished, with first class Board; private table if desired.

22 EAST FORTY-FIRST STREET.—PARLOR AND Bedroom, also, single Room, suitable for family or gentlemen; with Board; all nicely furnished.

23 EAST FORTY-SIXTH STREET, WINDSOR HOTEL block.—The Second Floor, en suite, handsomely furnished, to let, with good table Board, from November 1. References exchanged.

23D STREET, 114 EAST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED Rooms, on first and second floors, with first class table; private table on first floor if desired; references.

23D STREET, 165 WEST, 1½ BLOCKS FROM BROADway.—Rooms, en suite and separately, with Board and attendance. Proper reference required.

28TH STREET, 117 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms to let, with or without Board; single or en suite.

35 GRAMERCY PLACE (152 EAST TWENTIETH street).—Large front Room, well furnished, good Board; gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also table board reasonable.

41 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—ELEGANT suits of Rooms, with private table; also single Rooms for gentlemen, with or without Board; highest references.

45 LEXINGTON AVENUE, CONVENIENT TO TWENty-third street.—Desirable furnished Rooms, on second and third floors, and hall Rooms, with or without private table; bath, gas and hot water in rooms.

51 SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE.—FRONT AND back Parlors and Bedrooms to let, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with or without Board.

53 AND 55 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—LARGE AND small Rooms to let, furnished, with Board, to gentlemen and ladies, with reference; superior accommodations; location fine; terms low; also table Board.

BOARDERS WANTED.

57 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—AN ELEGANT Suit of Rooms on second floor, with or without private table; also Rooms on third and fourth floors.

67 THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—To let, Parlor Floor, with or without front Basement; also a magnificent Second Floor, with Board; table, house and appointments first class; references exchanged.

102 WEST FORTY-FIRST STREET, FIRST BROWN stone house from Sixth avenue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

114 EAST NINETEENTH STREET.—LARGE FRONT Room on upper story, with Board; handsomely furnished; suitable for two gentlemen; everything first class; moderate rate; references exchanged.

147 EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—GOOD Board for gentlemen, from $5 to $7 per week.

165 WEST TENTH STREET.—LARGE, NEWLY and elegantly furnished second floor front Room, with first class Board; also single Rooms for gentlemen; terms moderate.

200 WEST FOURTH STREET.—NICELY FURnished front Parlor to let; terms reasonable; also furnished Rooms, with Board, $5 to $7 per week.

210 FORTY-EIGHTH STREET.—A PLEASANT SUIT of Rooms, in a first class private family, to let, with Board.

219 EAST FIFTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Second and Third avenues.—To let, in a private family, a large, nicely furnished, sunny front Room, with Board, at $16 per week for two; also two smaller Rooms at $6 and $8.

224 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—LARGE and small well furnished Rooms with or without Board; terms: $5 50 and $6 per week.

227 EAST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN SECOND and Third avenues.—Nicely furnished double and single Rooms, with Board, in a French family; moderate prices; references exchanged.

230 WEST FORTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR Broadway.—A gentleman and wife or one or two gentlemen can obtain excellent Board, front Room and Bedroom, newly furnished, all the comforts of a home, in a private family of respectability; terms moderate.

242 LEXINGTON AVENUE, ONE DOOR ABOVE Thirty-fourth street.—Pleasant large hall Rooms to let, with Board; the best of references given.

312 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—A NICELY furnished third floor Room, with sunny exposure, for gentleman and wife, with Board; references required.

422 SEVENTH AVENUE, BETWEEN THIRTY-third and Thirty fourth streets.—Two respectable young men can have Board and nicely furnished Rooms; terms very reasonable.

A LARGE, FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO LET—With or without Board, in a good location; terms moderate. Apply at 547 Third avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets.

A LARGE, WELL FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—TO gentleman or gentleman and wife, with or without Board; house has all modern improvements. Apply at 138 West Twenty-first street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OFFER FURNISHED ALCOVE Room, second story, with Board and home privileges, to gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; private family; no boarders; parties respecting the Sabbath preferred. Address PERMANENT, station H, East Fifty-seventh street.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, NOTED FOR GOOD living, will let pleasant, handsomely furnished Rooms, with private table or separately; prices very moderate. No. 241 West Twenty-third street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH BOARD, one or two nicely furnished Rooms to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. 112 West Forty-first street, first brown stone house from Sixth avenue.

MRS. WILLIAMS, 260 FOURTH AVENUE, IS OFFERing a very desirable, newly painted and carpeted Parlor suit, on corner house, with private table; also a Suit from November 20 to January 1, and one from December 1.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER, 20, 22 and 24 East Thirty-fifth street. Two Parlor Suits, with private table, exclusive bath and dressing rooms; suitable for large families; also Parlor and hall Bedroom on second floor, without private table; houses have English basements.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN, WIFE, INfant and nurse; not above third floor. Two rooms, not above second floor. Address, with terms, which must be low, H., box 122 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—NEAR FOURTH AVENUE, BEtween Fourth and Thirtieth streets, by a young man who can pay. Address M. L. S., box 102 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—UNTIL MAY NEXT, EITHER IN a hotel or private family, for a gentleman, wife and two children, under three, and nurse; location central; rooms front, looking south or west; hot and cold water, bath; unexceptionable references; address, with full particulars, REGULAR ARMY, Herald Uptown Branch office.

BOARD WANTED—WEST SIDE, ABOVE TWENTY-third street, for gentleman, wife, two children (under 3) and nurse; Protestant; terms about $35 per month. Address O. A. W., 379 Eleventh avenue.

IN NEW YORK OR BROOKLYN.—WANTED, FOR gentleman and wife, first class Board in a strictly private family, front Room, nicely furnished; one or two o'clock dinner; price $15 per week; unfurnished acceptable. Address WILLIAM, box 206 Herald office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, FULL BOARD for gentleman and wife; above Forty-sixth street and west of Sixth avenue; terms reasonable. Address HOPE, box 174 Herald Uptown Branch office.

HOTELS.

A.—250 LIGHT, WARM ROOMS, 25C., 50C. AND $1 per day; gentlemen and families. Frankfort House, corner Frankfort and William streets. Open all night.

BELMONT HOTEL, FULTON, THROUGH TO Ann street, near Broadway.—European plan; open all hours; Rooms, 50 cents upwards; new family Rooms; Meals at low prices. Very superior dining rooms.

CITY HOTEL, BROADWAY AND EIGHTH STREET.—Rooms, double and single, and in suits, from $4 to $15 per week; European plan.
JOHN STACOM, Proprietor.

HOTEL BRANTING, CORNER OF MADISON AVEnue and Fifty-eighth street.—A new, first class house, handsomely furnished, with elevator and all improvements; table d'hote; terms moderate.
A. PARKER, superintendent.

MADISON SQUARE HOUSE, TWENTY-FIRST street and Broadway.—Large pleasant Rooms, fully and newly furnished; superior table and low prices. Please call and see. A. R. MATHES.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, 30 BOWERY, CORNER Bayard street.—240 light Rooms, neatly furnished, 40c. or 50c. per night, $2 to $3 per week; for gentlemen only.

REMSEN HOUSE, HARLEM, CORNER 130TH street and third avenue—Reopened under new management; Single Rooms, 50c., 75c., $1. Ladies and gentlemen will find here every accommodation. Private entrance for ladies on 130th street. Open all night. C. A. MATHEWS, Manager.

SIXTH AVENUE HOTEL, CORNER OF FORTY-fourth street—Thoroughly refurnished. Single Rooms from $3 to $6 per week; $1 a day, $5 to $8 per week. First class refreshment at moderate prices.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A WIDOW, WITH ONE CHILD, WOULD TAKE two or three small children to Board and care for; charges reasonable. Address WIDOW, box 1,026 Post office, Schenectady, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOME FOR AN INTEMPERATE GENtleman, at an elegant country seat of a physician, 30 miles from the city; has been very successful in treating inebriates, and is prepared to give excellent references in the city; would also take a few boarders, and persons in private family for the winter. Address J. LIVINGSTON, Glen Cove.

WINTER RESORTS.

FLORIDA, GREEN COVE SPRING.—FURNISHED Cottage to let, 20 rooms, suitable for private family or few select boarders. Apply to H. C. READ, 128 East Twenty-second street.

FURNITURE.

A.—WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS FOR Furniture, Carpets and Bedding, at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.'S, 155 and 157 Chatham street. An immense stock and low prices. Great bargains for cash.

A GENTLEMAN IN NEED OF MONEY WILL SELL magnificent blue satin Parlor Suit, cost $45, for $175; do. brocatel, $115; rep, $35; Pianoforte, cost $750, for $225; Carpets, Mirrors; also two complete Bedroom Suits, for three days, at private residence 21 East 20th st., near Broadway.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FIRST CLASS Household Furniture for sale—in lots to suit, at private residence 127 West 45th street; Parlor and Chamber Suits, Carpets, Mirrors, Bookcase, &c.; Bedsteads, Mattresses, &c.

A MAGNIFICENT DRAWING ROOM SUIT, COVERED with brocatelle, made to order by celebrated maker, cost $400, for $175; do., $50; Pianoforte, Paintings, Chamber, Dining Furniture, sacrifice. 36 West Fifteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN PRESSING CIRCUMstances, will sell magnificent satin brocade Parlor Suit, cost $625, for $165; one $115; Turkish Suit $95; Rosewood Pianoforte, $130; rosewood and walnut Bedroom Suits, $55, $65, $75; Paintings, Bronzes, Carpets, Library, Dining Furniture; &c.; great sacrifice; cash. Residence 103 West 28th st., near 6th av.

CARPETS AND FURNITURE.—$250,000 WORTH OF Furniture now offered at cost in our immense wareroom 510, 512 Broadway; the largest stock in the city; Parlor Suits, 7 pieces, $40, and Chamber Suits, 9 pieces, $25. A choice assortment of Carpets—Velvet, body Brussels, tapestry Brussels and all-wool Ingrain, at low prices. Oilcloths, Window Shades, lace Curtains, Lambrequins, Mats, Matting, &c. D. KELLY, successor to H. O'Farrell, 510, 512, 514 and 516 Eighth avenue.
N. B.—Just received, in one lot of tapestry Brussels, at $1 per yard. All other goods at equally low prices.

FOR SALE—AT HALF THE PRICE, A NEW SUIT, a new Carpet and a Piano. 44 East Eighth street, basement.

GOOD SECOND HAND AND MISFIT CARPETS—all sizes and rich patterns, English Brussels, three ply and ingrain, very cheap, at the old place, 112 Fulton street, side entrance, near Nassau.

REFORM IN HOUSE FURNISHING.—THE BEST Furniture, Carpets, Upholstery, &c., of every description, can now be bought for cash at No. 74 Bowery; call and examine the goods, compare prices and learn the terms of payment. GEORGE A. CLARKE.

BILLIARDS.

A1.—STANDARD AMERICAN BEVEL TABLES AND the Phelan & Collender Combination Cushions for sale on the premises. H. W. COLLENDER, successor to Phelan & Collender, 738 Broadway, New York.

SALES AT AUCTION.

A.—JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER. Furniture, Merchandise and Fine Arts Salesroom 37 Nassau street.
Real Estate Department 21 Park row.
ON THIS DAY (SATURDAY), AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at our salesroom 37 Nassau street,
THE ENTIRE FURNITURE OF A GENTLEMAN'S country residence, at Rye, Westchester county, who is going on an extended tour in Europe.
SUPERB PARLOR FURNITURE, FINE LIBRARY and Dining Room suits, Bedroom Furniture, fine Table and Bed Linens, Silverware, China and Glass Ware, Kitchen Furniture, &c.; elegant Library of Books, 1,000 volumes. This part of sale will be continued on Wednesday, November 4.
For further particulars, as the sale will be worth attending.

AUCTION ROOMS—30 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET.—Splendid Parlor suits, Bedroom Sets, Mattresses; 5 rosewood Pianos, Oil Paintings, Chromos, &c. At private sale. At auction prices.

AUCTION NOTICE.—($15,000) WORTH OF MAGNIFIcent Household Furniture, this day, 10½ o'clock, at private residence 21 East Twentieth street, near Broadway, by catalogue, comprising 7½ octave Pianoforte, four rosewood Parlor Suits, with all modern improvements attached; magnificent Parlor Suits, in latest style and rich covers; Etageres, Bookcases, Secretary and Oil Paintings, Mirrors, Bronzes, Clocks, Curtains, Vases, Tables, Bedsteads, Dressing Cases, Bureaus, spring and hair Mattresses, Carpets, China, Glass and Plated Ware; kitchen and servants' Furniture.
HENRY ZINN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—GOOD SECOND HAND AND misfit Carpets, all sizes and rich patterns, English Brussels, threeply and ingrain, from auction, very cheap, at the old place, 112 Fulton street, side entrance.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE of CALEB WALL & SON. Established 1847. Milwaukee, Wis. Full information may be had at NEW YORK OFFICE, 31 PARK ROW, Rooms 20 and 21. Consignments solicited. Cash advances made.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER. By D. W. IVES. Salesrooms 108 Liberty, 111 Cedar and 38 Church street. Furniture, Bedding, Carpets, &c. THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, Including full lines of Household Furniture, all kinds, Chromos, Paintings and Engravings, Groceries, Dry Goods and Notions, Plate, Cutlery and Fancy Goods, Clocks, Bronzes and Chinese Goods, Office Desks and Furniture, Hardware, Shades, Soaps and other Goods, &c.

AUCTION SALE.—HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNIture. THIS (Saturday) MORNING, 10 o'clock, at the elegant private residence 210 WEST 31ST ST., NEAR 7TH AVENUE, two Pianofortes, Steinway & Sons 7 octave and Decker & Bros. four round 7½ octave; Parlor Suits, in "damask satin" and brocatel; Centre and Console Tables, Oil Paintings, Bronze Figures, Clocks, Mirrors, Curtains, Library, Secretary and Dwarf Bookcases, Library Tables, Writing Desk, Turkish Suits, rosewood and walnut Bedroom sets, Bedsteads, Dressing Cases, Bureaus, Washstands; 33 hair and spring Mattresses, Turkish Lounges, Easy Chairs, Rockers, Extension Table, Buffet, Dining Chairs, Silverware, Crockery, Hall Stand, Kitchen Furniture, Brussels, ingrain Carpets, &c. N. B.—Sale positive. Take 7th, 8th or 6th avenue cars. Competent men to pack and ship goods, city or country.
ROBERT C. CASHIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—RARE CHANCE FOR HOUSEkeepers and dealers—on this day (Saturday), at elegant private residence 56 West Fifteenth street, near Fifth avenue, at 10½ o'clock, superb Dining Room Suits, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Mirrors, rosewood Pianofortes, Paintings, Bronzes, Etageres, Bookcases, Bedsteads, hair Mattresses, Chinaware, Linen, Cutlery, Silverware. To peremptory dealers, Bedroom Sets, Bureaus, &c., rare opportunity, all to be sold to the highest bidder. AUGUST MARTENS, Auctioneer.

A.—JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER. Furniture, Merchandise and Fine Arts Salesroom 37 Nassau street. Real Estate Department, 21 Park row, New York. For account of whom it may concern, Fine Desks, sitting and double standing Desks, Dwarf Bookcases, antique Furniture, &c., made by Herter & Bro.; now on view, to be sold THIS DAY (SATURDAY), at 10½ o'clock, by JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., 37 Nassau street.

AUCTION SALE.—MAGNIFICENT household Furniture. To be sold THIS SATURDAY MORNING, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant five story brown stone residence 120 West 35th st., near 6th av. Magnificent rosewood Etageres, lace Curtains, Mirrors, 7½ octave rich rosewood Pianoforte, made by F. C. Lighte & Co.; latest styles inlaid Parlor Suits, covered in satin, brocatel, &c.; inlaid Centre Tables, Cabinets, Jardinieres, Bronzes, Oil Paintings, &c.; Chamber Suits in solid walnut, Dressing Cases, Bedsteads, spring and hair Mattresses, Carpets, &c.; Bookcase, 40 volumes Books, Lady's Secretary, Library Table, Turkish Suit and Chairs, Dining Room Buffet, Extension Table, solid walnut Chairs, China Dinner and Tea Sets, Lounges, hall Stand, &c., also basement and servants' Furniture.
H. E. McDONNELL & CO., Auctioneers.

BY W. R. MITCHELL, AUCTIONEER. Manufacturers' sale on account of removal. THE TAUNTON SILVER PLATE COMPANY will sell at auction, at their salesrooms, No. 4 Maiden lane, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, November 4, 5, 6 and 7, each day at 10 o'clock A. M., their entire Stock of elegant Silver Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, &c., comprising, in part, Tea Sets, Salvers, Castors, Ice Pitchers, Ice, Coffee and Water Urns, Dinner and Breakfast Casters, Fruit and Pie Stands, Cake Baskets, Centre Pieces, Epergnes, Berry, Jelly and Butter Dishes; Cups, Goblets, Napkin Rings, Water Sets, Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c., together with 50 full lines of fine plated Table Cutlery.
The above are all of the latest and most desirable styles, every article warranted triple plate, and will positively be sold without limit or reserve. The attention of the trade, hotel and restaurant proprietors is called to this sale. By order of Taunton Silver Plate Company. JOHN H. SWAIN, Treasurer.

BY JOHN A. DUNN, AUCTIONEER.—WILL SELL this day, at 10 o'clock sharp, at No. 24 Bleecker street, the Furniture of a four story brick house, consisting of Cottage Suits, hair cloth Sofas, black walnut Wardrobes, black walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, hair cloth Lounges, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Chromos, cocktail and parlor Stoves, Carpets, Brussels and ingrain Carpets, Oilcloths, Mirrors, hair and husk Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows and Bolsters; Quilts, Spreads and Counterpanes; Sheets, Tablecloths, Napkins, Towels, &c.; also a large variety of Kitchen Utensils, crockery, tin, iron and stone ware. All to be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve, and goods to be removed immediately after sale.

BOWE & HILLIER, AUCTIONEERS.—MARSHAL'S sale, corner Eighth street and University place, this day, at 11 o'clock, a large lot of gentlemen's, ladies' and misses' Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.
THOMAS H. SULLIVAN, Marshal.

BY ISIDORE J. SWARZKOPF, AUCTIONEER.—WILL sell, this day, at 10½ o'clock, at 25 Avenue B, large stock Toys, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Ribbons, Cutlery, Silver Plated Ware, Pants, Vests, Jewelry, Watches, &c.; also Counters, Showcases and Showcases. Dealers invited.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—CHAS. PRYSER, AUCTIONeer, sells this day, at 10 o'clock, at 55 Clinton street, the contents of the cigar manufactory of the late Jacob Meyer, consisting of cases of leaf Tobacco, Moulds, Presses, &c. FRITZ KAHL, Executor. Also at 10½, at 38 Catharine street, marshal's sale of Fancy Goods, Furniture, Carpets, Hardware, &c. L. GARDE, Marshal.

HENRY DREHER & SON, AUCTIONEERS—OFFICE 23 Second avenue, sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at 33 First avenue, Fixtures and Furniture of a Lager Beer Saloon, bar Counter and Fixtures, rosewood Piano, Chairs, Tables, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, &c., in lots. Goods must be removed by day.

ISAAC WOLF, AUCTIONEER.—MYERS & CO. WILL sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, at 17 Bowery, a large assortment of china and Parlor Goods, Vases, Boxes, china Toys, Dominoes, lots of Games and other Fancy Goods for the holidays; also Clothing, Jewelry, Watches, ladies' Underware, fine Artificial Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, &c.

L. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER.—REGULAR sale, this day at 10½ o'clock, at 15½ Bowery, of general Merchandise, comprising Table Cutlery, Jewelry, Pocketbooks, Combs, Hosiery, Towels, Handkerchiefs, Gaiters, Clothing, Shirts and Drawers, Parlor Suits, Sofas, Chairs, Mirrors, hamlet suit, Tables, Clocks, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Carpets, Oilcloths, Blankets, Fancy Wines, Champagne, Liquors and Cigars, &c. Sale at 12 o'clock, 1 lion to Surry and Harness.

J. P. BATTERSON, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL this day at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Mattresses, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Tables, Oil Paintings, &c., and all the Furniture of a private family at 535 Sixth avenue, corner of 32d street; together with the fixtures of a dentist, Chairs, Gas, Stoles; one Pier Glass, &c.

MARSHAL'S SALE. By virtue of an execution, to me directed, I will expose for sale, by public auction, this day, Saturday, October 31, at 12 M., at No. 8 Neilson place, in rear of New York Hotel, the following property, viz.:—
3 TOP SIDE-BAR WAGONS,
2 TOP PONY PHAETONS,
1 DEPOT WAGON, 2 SETS SINGLE HARNESS,
LOT OF BLANKETS, ROBES, WHIPS, &C.
BY ORDER. JOHN DUGGAN, Jr., Marshal.

MORTGAGE SALE.—MYER ELSAS, AUCTIONEER, sells this day, at 10 A. M., at public auction, the Contents of a private Boarding House, No. 317 Christie street, consisting of Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, Bedsteads, Parlor Suits, Chairs, Sofas, Tables, Bedding, Dining room Furniture, Cooking Utensils, &c., &c.; also three years' Lease.
DAVID ULLMAN, Attorney for Mortgagee.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURE Frames, &c.—By WILLIAM C. CONNER, Sheriff. Will sell this day (Saturday) October 31, at 10 o'clock, at No. 177 Canal street, a large lot of Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c. WM. C. CONNER, Sheriff.
WM. H. BURNS, Deputy.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER. By virtue of a chattel mortgage I will sell on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, the Machinery of a Bag Manufactory, at 29 William street, consisting of Presses, Eyelet Machines and Press, &c. WM. ABBOTT, Auctioneer.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER. By virtue of an execution, I will sell on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, a large lot of splendid Lithographic Pictures, at Abbott's salesrooms, 51 New Bowery; also a lot of Looking Glasses, &c. FRANK WEBB, City Marshal.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND SEALSKIN SACQUE; must be in excellent order, cheap. Address, with price and size, SEALSKIN, box 131 Herald Uptown Branch office.

STORAGE.

A.—STORAGE.—WEST SIDE STORAGE WAREhouses for furniture, pianos, baggage, &c.; separate rooms of any size; always accessible; rates for a private rooms at low prices. Office 553 Hudson street (Abingdon square). TAGGART, Owner and Manager.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, BAGGAGE, &c., in separate rooms, on reasonable terms; moneys advanced. MICHAELS & SON, 38, 40 and 42 Commerce street.

RESTAURANTS.

RESTAURANT FRANCAIS, 51 WEST ELEVENTH street, between University place and Fifth avenue.—Table d'hote, 50c.; wine, 75c.; breakfast, 30c.; from 7 A. M. Apartments. CHAS. JACQUES, Proprietaire.

ASTROLOGY.

EUROPEAN CLAIRVOYANT.—TELLS NAMES; shows likeness; causes marriages; 50c. to $1. No. 153 West Twenty-fifth st.

CÆSARISM.

Roscoe Conkling Comes to the Front at Last.

A RALLYING CRY FOR CENTENNIAL DIX.

Everything Discussed But the Third Term.

Eloquent Extracts from the Senatorial Autobiography.

"OCCUPATIONS" KEPT HIM FROM SPEAKING

Mumbo Jumbo Summoned from the South and Repudiation from the West.

A Depressing View of the Situation.

The Brooklyn Academy of Music was last night crowded from pit to dome by an audience of ladies and gentlemen, for the purpose of ratifying the republican county and State ticket. On the stage there was an immense gathering of prominent Kings county republicans, and the boxes were filled to overflowing with distinguished inhabitants of the City of Churches. The proceedings were characterized by great enthusiasm. The only speaker of significance was Senator Conkling, who was received with continuous cheering. His speech will be found below. It contains no allusion to the third term discussion.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The meeting was called to order by Colonel WICKS, who proposed Mr. J. Carson De Vort as chairman.

The Secretary read a letter from General Dix regretting his inability to attend, but expressing his hope that they would have a splendid victory on Tuesday next. (Cheers.)

REMARKS OF GENERAL PHILIP CROOK.

The first speaker was General Philip Crook, who made a long and earnest address.

After the speech of General Crook the resolutions were read and adopted.

SENATOR CONKLING

on coming forward was received with tumultuous and long continued cheering. He said:—

One thing above all others gives value to this hearty welcome. Your presence and your animation show that Brooklyn is not heedless of an election which must seriously affect the interest and the honor of the State of New York and of the cities and hamlets throughout all her borders.

I, too, feel a deep interest in the approaching election, and it has distressed me *that occupations and claims on my time which I was not able to put aside have prevented my appearing more frequently to urge in public the duty of holding our great Commonwealth on the side of commercial honor and of human rights.* (Cheers.) Does any man doubt that not only the better sentiment of the State, but numbers, also, are in favor of the ticket headed by John A. Dix? No man well informed doubts this, and yet the Tammany party hopes to win. How? Why? Because of apathy, indifference and discouragement among republicans. Discouragement! whence comes discouragement? Why, it seems the most recent cause is that, though several States have voted right, there are two distant States in which the elections have gone wrong—and every man, North and South, who has fought the government, and who hates it now; every man who would joy to see the national honor tarnished feels good about it. I do not say that many patriots do not in their partisanship rejoice also, but I say THERE IS NOT ONE HATER OF THE FLAG BETWEEN OCEAN AND OCEAN WHO DOES NOT FEEL INWARD JOY WHEN HE HEARS THAT A STATE HAS GONE DEMOCRATIC. Two great States have just declared for the democracy, and the event has had much the same effect on many men that a rebel victory used to have during the war; the effect is much the same, and the men who feel it are much the same. It is an ill wind, no doubt, but it may blow some good if we study its causes and realize its meaning. For the test it applies to the intelligence and patriotism of the people of New York I do not regret it. It touches with a live coal the sincerity and courage of every man who has pretended to abhor the worst aims and worst types of modern democracy. Repudiation open and shameless, dishonesty downright and palpable, have managed to proclaim themselves master in two States. Shall republicans in the commercial centre of the country cower and wilt before such a shadow? Shall a great party halt and tremble a golden opportunity away? Shall men be listless or palsied when they need only action and courage to win a great victory and to do a great right? Shame to the laggard or coward thought that finds anything but a summons to duty in the tidings from the West! Shame to the republican who will not SET HIS FACE LIKE FLINT AGAINST THE ABOMINABLE DOCTRINES WHICH, THROUGH NEGLECT AND DECEPTION, HAVE WON THEIR WAY IN OHIO AND INDIANA! (Cheers.) What can we learn from these lost elections? In front of all else stands the fact that that cause and that party, be it good or bad, is surest to triumph in the long run which flies its own flag, nominates its own men, sticks to its organization, stands by its own doctrines, and accepts its own responsibilities. During the last three years of third party impostures, of deceitful nominations and intrigues, of masquerading in new names and disguises, the democratic leaders in Ohio have stubbornly maintained their old organization. Those who chose to join it could do so, but new-fangled masks and partnerships for votes and spoils have been bluntly refused. In Indiana, much the same thing is true. Mr. Voorhees, who made the platform and led the canvass, and led with an ability none can deny, was the one democrat in Congress in 1872 who denounced and exposed the Cincinnati Convention and the sorry fusions which followed. Swept into the muddy whirlpool which engulfed the national democracy, these States, with unyielding tenacity and unity, have held fast to their own party men and names and to their own organization. To this is largely due the vitality, the discipline and the endurance which, even when battling for an unholy cause, has made them victors—victors even over right.

IS THERE A LESSON IN THIS FOR US?

There are men, good men, republicans, who seem to think *the republican party owes a perpetual apology for its existence.* It is not quite the thing to be partisans, we are told. Why not? Why is it not right to be the partisan of your government, your party, your Church or your friend? What is the sense of belonging to a party a little, belonging to it off and on, belonging to it now and then? If it is not fit to belong to, no one should belong to it at all. If it is fit, if, despite the unworthy members and flaws and shortcomings which inhere in all human associations, it is the better of the two parties, then why not go for it and go with it, and make the best of it? Why not act in the spirit of the Scripture command, "Whatsoever your hand findeth to do, that do ye even with your might?" (Cheers.) It seems to be admitted that the present Governor and his associates on the ticket have in the main discharged their duties faithfully. They stand on republican principles, and yet their defeat is hoped for on the ground that republicans do not care enough about their party creed, are not sincere enough in their party professions to go to the polls and vote. With a party history grander than any other, with principles on which depend the honor and the interest of the nation, and the progress of humanity and free government in the world, with candidates who have been weighed in the balance and found faithful, republicans are relied upon to give away the State of New York to a horde of partisans who in truth mean nothing in harmony with the judgment and conscience of the nation, as continually recorded since 1860. They, to whom it is hoped dissatisfied or heedless republicans will give up the sceptre of the State are partisans; but they are partisans on the other side. Is not Mr. Tilden a partisan? When republicans voted for him for the Assembly, and for Mr. Seymour and for Mr. Tremann and the rest, in 1871, Mr. Tilden was Chairman of the State Committee. What did he do? Tweed had ruled the State Convention and nominated the ticket. He had renominated the recreant State officers whom that Albany band promoted his flagitiousness of plunder. This was notorious long before the Rochester Convention met, and yet the State officials, already convicted at the bar of public opinion, were boldly presented again for the suffrages of the people. Such things are not unknown even now in the county of Kings. Such was the democratic ticket in 1871. Mr. Tilden was nominated and supported by the republicans, and, while accepting their support and knowing the sin and shame of the democratic State ticket, I ask again what did Mr. Tilden do? Look at the official canvass of the votes that rear and infatuate Island and in this county, and in that record, if anywhere in human annals, you will see a picture of the besotted bigotry of party. Perhaps you may find something worse there. The counted vote in New York was nearly as large for the notorious Tweed State ticket in 1871 as it had been the year before for John T. Hoffman, whom, as you all know now, many thousands were fraudulently added to the count. Did Mr. Tilden or Mr. Tilden's friends oppose or repudiate the Rochester ticket, reeking, as it was, with the most odious frauds that ever polluted New York? REPUBLICANS COULD RUN AFTER MR. TILDEN, AS THEY RAN AFTER THAT OTHER GREAT AND GIFTED REFORMER, HAVEMEYER; but Mr. Tilden saw the Tweed ticket with the party label on it, and he could see nothing else. The same thing was true of those who manage for Mr. Tilden now. My neighbor, Mr. Kernan, who I see stood here the other evening, in 1871 traversed the State asking votes for the Tweed State ticket, and, according to the published reports, on much the same grounds he presents now. Mr. Seymour did the same thing in a limited degree. In Oneida county, where these two distinguished gentlemen reside, there was then a democratic State Senator who had voted frequently for everything for which Tweed voted. His party selected him from all their members to be nominated again, and with his record before them all the democrats voted for him, and every democratic voice said amen. The same leaders and the same followers confront us now, asking to be trusted, and you wonder whether many who have disapproved them heretofore will even vote on Tuesday next. Why is this? There are no miracles nowadays. There is a cause for everything. WHAT IS THE CAUSE OF THE TORPID, INERT, DISSATISFIED STATE OF MANY MEN IN RESPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS? There may be many causes; I want to speak of one. The panic has distressed a vast multitude, but I am not about to speak of the panic. If a man believes the republican party brought on the panic, and that the matter can be helped by going for repudiation and inflation, that man needs a physician, not an argument. (Laughter.) There is one cause of public stupefaction of which I would remind and warn you. The country has long been filled with din about universal corruption. A foreigner reading a large part of the American press, or traveling through the United States and listening to what has come to be the general rule of talk, would suppose we had fallen on the most depraved and venal era of the Republic, if not of the world. Nothing is exempt. Everything is cheapened, everything is suspected and disgraced. From the President down every man in public station, every candidate for public station, is treated as if he were an unprincipled schemer. The presumptions of common sense are reversed. Formerly, if a man was selected by his fellow citizens for a public trust, the presumption was that he was worthy, and one of the presumptions of the law for a thousand years has been that a public officer does his duty. But now a man need only be nominated to be at once suspected; he need only be in office to be the mark for every foul imputation. All this, of course, takes effect chiefly on the party in power. *For fourteen years the republican party has held power, save during the three years when the democratic party and Andrew Johnson pressed each other to each other's bosoms,* (Cheers and laughter.) I will not speak of what has been accomplished during these memorable years. If we dare refer to the past we are at once told that a party can't live on the past—and this is true; but when you want to know what a man or a body of men can do, or will do in the future, it is rather useful to know what they have done already. However, I am not now dealing with the achievements in war, peace, diplomacy, finance, civilization, of the republican party. My point is different. During all these years not only the opposition and the "outs," but the non-partisan, the impatient, the critics, politicians, people, gossips and press have been battering away at the party in power. Much of this pelting has come from the Congress, and I am glad to know it grows worse and worse, because ITS EXCESS IS TO BE ITS CURE, AND THE SOONER THE POINT OF SATIETY AND REACTION IS REACHED THE BETTER. It was very bad in Mr. Lincoln's time. It is far worse now. When Mr. Sumner died most of his eulogists seemed to fall involuntarily into a dismal monotone of praise; in stereotyped phrase they praised him for being personally honest "in these times of general corruption." Such railings and lamentations have filled the public ear till thousands of men and women are puzzled and despondent and half doubtful whether it is worth while to vote or to discharge the duties of citizenship. Speaking not as a republican, but as an American, proud of my country and my countrymen, I ENTER MY DENIAL AND MY PROTEST AGAINST THIS MONSTROUS LIBEL. (Tremendous cheering.) Speaking of public men in Washington on both sides, as a body, I believe they will compare favorably with those who went before them. I entered Congress fifteen years ago. From then till now, under Buchanan, Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, my opportunity of seeing both before and behind the scenes has been improved with diligence, and nothing is more certain than *the change for the better in the Executive Departments in both wings of the Capitol and in the Supreme Court.* (Applause.) In 1859 a large proportion of the members of the House of Representatives went habitually armed with deadly weapons. Drinking to excess was surprisingly common. Large numbers came to Washington drunk, long before evening, unfit to do business. Liquor was kept, as far as I know, in every committee room in the Capitol—bookcases doing duty as sideboards. Gambling and other dissipations were very common among public men, and vice and debauchery were topics of loud and unclean jest. Lobbying and jobbery were too palpable to prevent often to be overlooked, and on all sides lax practices prevailed which now would scarcely be credited. ALL THIS IS CHANGED FOR THE BETTER, GREATLY FOR THE BETTER IN ALL RESPECTS. LIQUOR IS NOT TOLERATED IN THE CAPITOL. (Cheers.) Hardly a man in either House that I am aware of disqualifies himself. Gambling and debauchery are no longer practiced, or they are at least hidden away. No man dares now, as formerly, to boast or jest over such achievements. VENAL JOBBERY, IF PRACTISED, IS TOO SECRET TO BE SEEN. Formerly every Cabinet officer, and many others, rode in a public carriage as a matter of course; now a Cabinet officer who merely allows the old custom to go on finds himself trumpeted through the world as a great offender. George Washington, when President, rode with four horses and two outriders. When he wished to use horses he ordered them from the War Department at the public expense, and the out-riders also. The same things which formerly excited no remark, would now make such a stir that the country would not hold the noise. The Salary and Back Pay bills, bad as it was, had voted for, you remember, BY A LARGER PROPORTION OF DEMOCRATS THAN OF REPUBLICANS, WAS NOT WORSE THAN A LIKE BILL PASSED IN 1866, ONLY EIGHT YEARS AGO. The bill of 1866 contained every obnoxious feature of the bill of last year. The act of passing it was in some respects worse, because it stood by itself and could be defeated without defeating an appropriation bill, and yet the one man from this State who gave the casting vote was afterward returned by an increased majority. The republican party, beyond any other in history, evoked out its own bad practices and some of its members, not content with doing this, are perhaps a little inclined to make the process as noisy and awfully dramatic as possible. Abuses, hoary with the age of a century, have been cut up; inquiries have been made which no preceding party would have tolerated, and men have been cast out for acts which twenty-five years ago would have passed unchallenged or unnoticed. Yet all this, the very instances of self-purification, are hurled against us, and we are published to the world as a nation whose government is sunk in the grossest depravity and corruption. If all this defamation tended only to the overthrow of individuals, or even of parties, the harm would be less than it is. BUT IT IS A CRIME AGAINST CIVILIZATION AND FREE INSTITUTIONS—IT IS A SIN AGAINST THE CAUSE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT. This Republic of ours is the only considerable experiment extant on the globe of a government "of the people, for the people and by the people." Its theatre is a Continent blessed with abundant and matchless natural advantages. Its polity and its institutions are the work of extraordinary men drawn from many older nationalities—men profoundly versed in government—and they consecrated themselves to devising a system superior to any mankind had known. It has endured a hundred years in the world's most enlightened age, and if now the experiment has culminated in one grand carnival of venality and paradise of tricksters and plunderers, WHO DARES COME NEXT IN THE MARCH OF NATIONS AND DISPUTE THE VIVIFYING LAW OF KINGS? (Cheers.) Some refer to ever bemoaning the present and exaggerating the past. The report of a meeting here the other evening said one of the speakers related how competent the Judges of the Supreme Court used to be. Marshall was referred to, a great and pure judge, but estimating the comparative merits and labors of judges, we must observe the difference in occasion. When John Marshall was appointed Chief Justice there were twelve causes on the docket of the Court. He could devote a month to each case and write all the opinions himself in a year. Now there are about 700 causes on the docket of the court at a single term, and, as a rule, they are more complex than the earlier case were. We hear how well Congress used to do its business, and how competent and masterly its members used to be. Did you ever think how the labors and business of Congress and its members have increased even in the last twenty years? In the Thirty-second Congress, which occured twenty-one years ago, there were introduced into the Senate during the two years 640 bills, a number much larger than it had been before. In the House the number of bills was 368. The number of bills and resolutions finally acted on and approved was 309. In the last Congress, the Forty-second, of Senate bills there were 1,552, of House bills, 4,073, of laws passed, 1,011. Twenty years ago the bills of a session were 1,015—now they are 5,725. Twenty years ago the laws passed at a session were 309—now they are 1,011. Take these data and extend them to all the work done in Congress and in the other departments of government, and see whether it is fair to compare the intellectual performance of men overborne in the whirl of the present with the leisurely and painstaking efforts of the less crowded past. NO, IT IS NOT TRUE THAT THE NATION RETROGRADES; AND IT DOES RETROGRADE IF IT ELECTS TO ITS SEATS OF POWER WORSE MEN THAN WERE FORMERLY ELECTED. (Tremendous cheering.) As water rises as high as the fountain-head, so representatives, as a rule, are on a plane and level with their constituencies; and you cannot prove that Congress after Congress, and President after President, and Cabinet after Cabinet, are vulgar and venal, without proving at the same time the decadence and disgrace of the American people. You may doubt anything to death, and suspicion has been bred till men dare the most shameless wrong, and succeed in it, too, relying on the din and roar against the authorities and the uneasy distrust which carps and sighs for change. Look at the elections in Ohio and Indiana, *carried under cover of the rant and din I have described,* and see what they have done. Speaking before the world these two great States have been made to declare not only for watering and debasing the currency, but for repudiating the nation's obligations and dishonoring the nation's plighted faith. Cheating the public creditors out and out, has gone over Europe to every money centre on the globe as the real purpose of a great body of the American people. And this, too, at a time when we are borrowers in the markets of the world, seeking to negotiate our obligations at lower interest so as to refund our debt! SUCH IS THE BASE AND BRAZEN MESSAGE WHICH MEN IN OHIO AND INDIANA SEND GREETING TO THE EAST. What does the democracy of New York say to it? Cannon thunder their applause. A hundred guns have been fired for this inglorious achievement wherever democrats could get trusted for the powder. THE COUNTRY IS TO PAY AN INCREASED RATE OF INTEREST FOR THESE VICTORIES, AS WE HAVE PAID HERETOFORE FOR THE EVANGEL OF REPUDIATION DECLARED IN DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS. But now let the great State of New York vote with Indiana and Ohio, and how much will it cost her? The question touches not only our pride but our pocket. Such a scandal tarnishes the American name, but it is the forerunner of cost in money and in trade and commerce also, and the loss will fall on no State so heavily as here. With our one-eleventh of the nation's population, New York pays one-third of the nation's taxes. Increasing the rate of interest paid by the United States may be of little moment in dollars and cents to some States, but it is serious sport for New York. Freed from all suspicion of meaning ever to repudiate our bonds, we can borrow money as cheap as any lender in Christendom can afford it, but ever since the democratic party raised the cry of repudiation in their National Convention of 1868 we have regularly paid not only interest, but on top of interest premium o. insurance against the risk of our own rascality. In the great election of 1868 the people trampled out the dishonoring platform of our opponents, but there it stands to this day as their latest national declaration of sentiment; and now it breaks out in still more naked plainness in nearly every Western State. The democracy of the East goes into delirium tremens of joy and exultation. But Governor Seymour, who in 1868, *ran on a plain repudiation platform,* argued the other evening to the people of Brooklyn that the success of the Tammany ticket in this State would not wear the look of inflation or repudiation. Can that be so? CAN YOU VOTE FOR SEYMOUR FOR GOVERNOR DIX WITHOUT DISAPPROVING HIS HARD-MONEY MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE? Can you vote down the republican ticket without seeming to disapprove the President's veto of the currency bill? I call on the eminent business men of Brooklyn who visited the President last winter, or urged him by letter to veto the Expansion bill, and to stand like a rock against the swamping tide of inflation—I call on these distinguished citizens to interpret the verdict of New York if she joins Ohio and Indiana. (Cheers.) Governor Seymour tripped lightly over the thin ice where on he trod. He is reported as saying:—"The question now a certain class of our bonds should be paid was raised several years since. It did not divide parties, but it made a difference of opinion among members of each party." With deference to him I appeal from Governor Seymour to the record. The question whether our bonds were to be paid or to be repudiated by refusing to pay them in anything but depreciated non-interest-bearing paper promises, did divide parties as soon as the question arose. Governor Seymour's party declared against paying the bonds in money and for taking the bonds, though the law creating them said they should never be taxed, and the constitution itself, as interpreted by Chief Justice Marshall and the Supreme Court said so too. This declaration of double repudiation was written in the democratic platform of 1868. The republican party, in its platform the same year, said the bonds should be paid sacredly in money. President Grant, standing on the steps of the Capitol with his oath of office on his lips, said that every farthing of the public debt should be paid in coin, the money of the world. All this was when the question first started. Did not the question divide parties? The leaders of the repudiators was bad enough then, but not half so bad as now. Why? Because then the nature and attributes of the bonds stood on the acts of Congress under which the bonds were issued, and on those acts alone. Meanwhile the people decided the question by the great act of 1873, and then that did Congress do? And in March, 1869, the first act of Congress—the first act signed by President Grant—an act adopted by overwhelming majorities in the two houses, expressly settled the whole question. By that act a solemn and final covenant was made with every holder of a bond that it should be paid in coin. On the faith of that act, the bonds have been bought and sold at Rome and abroad ever since, and now the democracy of the West say that act shall be repealed and repudiated, the bonds shall be repudiated, the banks shall be swept away and the nation shall be launched on a sea of paper money, the volume of which shall rise and fall with the shifting will of political majorities. The question did divide parties, it does divide parties, it will divide parties and it cannot be buried out of sight under the rubbish of Mr. Tilden's scrap book nor under the faded flowers of rhetoric wherewith he was wont, in 1866 and before, to strew the grave of the Southern Confederacy. No doubt, as the extracts read by Governor Seymour show, Mr. Tilden always belabored the financial measures of Mr. Lincoln's and of General Grant's administrations, as he belabored all the measures for the overthrow of the rebellion. They all did that, and Mr. Tilden was never hundmost; but they all took part in inventing the doctrine just proclaimed in the West, and at heart four-fifths of the party mean it now. So stands the issue on the record before the world; so stand the parties, and so will stand the verdict as plain as the sun in the heavens.

At this point of Mr. Conkling's address a voice called out very audibly, "Third term; how about that, Senator?" but the speaker made no allusion whatever to that subject, and went on with his speech as follows:—

The financial question is an issue of truth and falsehood—an issue in which right and wrong hold grapple for the mastery. Right may be trampled down to-day on the prairies of the West or the savannas of the South. Right may be bruised today by the heel of Tammany Hall. Brooklyn, in her opulence, her wealth, her intelligence and her power, may see the nation's honor prostrate in the streets; but in the end the right will prevail, either by being steadfastly upheld now or by rising in resurrection from bankruptcy and disgrace. Socrates was a majority in Athens, and those who stand by the plighted faith of their country now will in the end be a majority in America, even though they sometimes stand in the eclipse of a mad and passing hour. (Cheers.)

Comptroller SCHROEDER briefly addressed the meeting on the financial position of Brooklyn, after which the vast assemblage dispersed.

O'BRIEN RATIFICATION MEETING.

Congressman Creamer After Sachem John Morrissey's Scalp.

Glass Hall, in Thirty-fourth street, was packed to excess last night with the political supporters of James O'Brien, for the purpose of ratifying his nomination for Congress in the Tenth district. The meeting was called to order by Mr. James Everard, who introduced the Hon. Thomas J. Creamer as the first speaker. Mr. Creamer contended that home rule was a most important issue in the present canvass. Our city last winter presented the horrible spectacle of thousands upon thousands of men walking the streets unable to find work, while the authorities were apathetic and refused to employ them. In speaking of the present political situation he claimed that he was not a solter, from the fact that he had not been inside of Tammany Hall since 1870. It is a disgrace to the great city of New York to be under the heels of a professional politician like John Kelly and a man of the stamp of John Morrissey. Against Mr. Kelly personally I have nothing to say. He may be honest enough, and it would take very strong proo. to make me believe he was not. I never had any political association with Mr. Kelly, and God knows I never want to associate with John Morrissey. Let him pursue his business. Let him violate the law daily and escape punishment if he can, but when he claims to be a leader of the Irish people in New York I for one will not follow, nor will I allow such an insult to be heaped upon them.

The Irish love heroes, but heroes of the forum—an O'Connell or a Grattan—not the heroes of the prize ring. The signs of the times indicate that we are about to witness a great political revolution, and the signs also indicate that New York on Tuesday next will join Ohio and Indiana in electing the democratic ticket. Mr. Creamer closed with a warm eulogy of Mr. O'Brien, which was received with intense enthusiasm. Messrs. Martin Larkin, Luke F. Cozzens, J. J. Bradley and others also addressed the meeting.

GERMAN RATIFICATION.

The Germans Indorse the Nomination of Oswald Ottendorfer—An Enthusiastic Rally at the Cooper Institute—Speeches by Mr. Ottendorfer and General Sigel.

Seldom in the history of New York has there been such a great outpouring of the German element as was witnessed last night at the hall of the Cooper Institute. It seemed as though every German of repute and intelligence had left his abode to ratify the nomination of Oswald Ottendorfer for Mayor. On the platform were all the leading German bankers, merchants, journalists and lawyers of this city, and, to judge from the names read in the lists of Vice Presidents and of Secretaries the indorsement of Mr. Ottendorfer by the German population must be well nigh unanimous. At eight o'clock Mr. Ottendorfer stepped upon the platform and shouts of "Bravo" filled the air. The band struck up and after playing a popular tune the loud clapping of hands superseded the strains of the music and the proceedings began.

REMARKS BY MR. PHILIP BISSINGER.

Mr. HERMAN UHL, chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, called the meeting to order, and proposed Mr. Philip Bissinger as chairman. Mr. Bissinger was elected by acclamation, and said, in substance:—"We have come together, fellow citizens, in order to ratify the nomination of Oswald Ottendorfer for Mayor. (Tremendous applause.) We have not come together as republicans or democrats, but simply as free and independent citizens; for we are convinced that the municipal affairs must be separated from the control of politics. German fellow citizens, it is in your power to secure to our city a proper and pure administration. Are you determined to do this?" (Tumultuous shouts of "Yah!")

The following list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries was then read, most of the gentlemen named being on the platform:—

Vice Presidents—R. A. Witthaus, O. Zollikofer, Dr. Jacoby, E. F. Ballin, William Steinway, George Steck, Edward Wollney, Willy Wallach, A. Weber, H. Wesendonk and some forty others.

Secretaries—D. S. Greenebaum, Simon Sterne, Peter Cook and some twenty others.

GENERAL SIGEL'S SPEECH.

General Sigel was the next speaker, and was greeted with tremendous "Bravos" and clapping of hands. The General, adjusting his necktie, began by expressing his gratification at meeting again so large a number of his countrymen. Although he had not been with them for a long time he had watched their efforts closely. He was delighted to find the growth of a pure and independent element which was opp osed to the pernicious teachings of Tammany Hall. (Applause.) He and they had frequently fought together in peace and in war. He alluded to the great celebration of the victory which Germany obtained over France, and hoped that after the 3d of November the victory of Mr. Ottendorfer—(applause)—and General Jones—(applause)—would be celebrated with equal enthusiasm. He was sorry that they had to fight both regular party combinations, but felt sure that the movement would not be interpreted as a purely German one, but as one meaning simply reform and the separation of the municipal affairs from federal or State influence. (Applause.) The republican candidate for Mayor had been nominated in a secret conclave, and was not a free choice of the people at large. He believed that the federal powers should refrain from influencing this canvass. It went against his feeling of honor to ask President Grant whether he meant to run for a third term. But a question which he would like to ask him was, Why he allowed his appointees to corrupt the people at the municipal elections? If they wanted this federal influence to cease they should free the officials from this despotism of the President, whose patronage should be curtailed. The elements of servility were growing among the officials, and the patronage of the President was now a serious danger to republican institutions.

REFORM IN LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Speaking of local affairs, General Sigel gave Comptroller Green a handsome puff, which was received with the utmost coldness by the assemblage, and said that they did not mean to elect Mr. Ottendorfer as friend of Comptroller Green, but as the friend of the people—(applause)—and as a champion of honesty and right. (Applause.) It was a great wrong to mix Mr. Green up with Mr. Ottendorfer, for the latter was responsible for nobody but himself. (Applause.)

General Sigel then returned to the subject of the pernicious federal influence, and gave United States office-holders "fits." It was necessary also to abolish the influence of the State politics over the municipal affairs of the metropolis. They did not want lobbyists to enact their laws, but their own representatives. (Applause.) The Mayor was called upon to ma ntain the laws and preserve honesty and order in all the departments. One important feature of the Mayor's powers—e-pecially important to the Germans—was the fact that he was *ex officio* member of the Board of Immigration, and they knew how necessary it was to have some one there who would protect the interests of German emigrants. He felt convinced that the German citizens would in the future vindicate their right to have their own election inspectors. He knew that they would not be influenced by the money or the persuasions of the corrupt politicians on both sides. They were imbued, he felt sure, with the feeling that they were American citizens, first of all, and that they would always have in view the best interest of the Republic. He would even go so far as to say that if the Emperor William were to send his spiked-helmeted regimentals to America German Americans would protect them in the defence of their adopted fatherland. (Applause.) Nobody could, therefore, reproach them with being animated by clannish feelings, and the results of Mr. Ottendorfer's administration—(applause)—would vindicate their action at the polls. (Enthusiastic applause.)

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then read in German and adopted. The name Oswald Ottendorfer elicited at every mention tumultuous outbursts of applause. General Jones' name was also greeted with many loud "Bravos":—

The citizens of New York have for some years been engaged in a fight against corruption and extravagance, the logical consequences of party government, carried on with undisciplined zeal. Tammany Hall ruled with despotic absolutism, when the votes of the regular party soldiers were insufficient ballot stuffing was resorted to in order to manufacture the requisite majority. Corruption became possible only by inducing the mass of voters to resign their sovereignty—to demand their suffrage at the feet of a so-called "ring," who collected the booty, levied from the people, by force or fraud, for distribution among the active supporters of the party in power; the lion's share was, of course, retained by the leaders Only by tremendous efforts and at the cost of great sacrifices was it possible to storm and take the citadel of the ring and to disperse the leaders to the winds. But the last sound of the trumpet has hardly died away which aroused the people from their lethargy and again we behold we see again efforts making to cast our city into the chains of party rule. Nothing short of a complete separation of our municipal affairs from party politics will secure for our city an administration, which, independent of all affiliations, will have but one purpose, that of giving our city a position worthy of its rank as the metropolis of the American Continent. The independent citizens of New York, recognizing the danger and preferring to meet at its inception the combination which threatens to fasten upon us anew the yoke of party rule, have determined to oppose the Ring nomination by the nomination of one worthy of the full confidence of the people and which can be supported by every citizen, without distinction of party. Men have been nominated whose past record and present social position offer a assurance for the faithful performance of their duty; be it therefore

Resolved, To support with all our energy the nomination of Oswald Ottendorfer as Mayor and of Patrick Henry Jones as Register, and to use our best efforts for their election.

Resolved, That Oswald Ottendorfer has given evidence in his capacity as a member of the Board of Aldermen; that as an officer of the city government he is moved by no other consideration than the welfare of the city and the people, and we have full confidence that as the first magistrate of this city he will keep in sight naught but the interests of the commonnaity; that in the election and appointment of officers he will consider only their capacity and character, regardless of their political faith.

Resolved, That we deem it the duty of every citizen to drop in this contest all party considerations; every vote against Oswald Ottendorfer is a vote for the restitution of the ring rule.

Resolved, That Patrick Henry Jones has deserved well of his country and his fellow citizens, and as one of our most worthy citizens merits the support of all for the office of Register.

Resolved, That the gentlemen nominated by the independent citizens as Aldermen at Large—Joseph Blumenthal, Robert Beatty, Benjamin F. Beekman and Patrick H. Spelman—deserve the full confidence of the people and their hearty support.

MR. OTTENDORFER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Ottendorfer then stepped forth and was compelled to wait several minutes before the whirlwind of cheering subsided. He dwelt on the importance of the occasion which had called together the German citizens of New York. If the contest had been one of name or person there would be no occasion for the extraordinary efforts in this canvass. But it was a slander on the German citizens to suppose that the name of one of their countrymen had been proposed for an office as a mere bait to catch their votes, in order to convince them of the necessity for liberating the city from the clutches of political parties. Their deep rooted conviction that a reform could only be effected by throwing off the party yoke was what had led them to unite in this great movement. But the sly politicians would say that this idea of emancipation from party was essentially German and could never be carried out here. Such objections only showed how thoroughly public opinion had been corrupted by the dickering and manoeuvring of political parties. There was something very rotten in the state of Denmark, and still more rotten in the public departments of this city. He would say to the head of every department in the city that if he were simply controlled by motives of probity, instead of being under the thumb of parties, he could easily save thirty per cent of his expenditures. (Loud applause.) If the politicians said that such views were too German they replied that it was a slander on the American nation to make such a statement. And even if it were so they were right in making an effort for truth and justice, and even though they had but a remote chance of effecting the reform. (Applause.)

AN ALLUSION TO JACKSON S. SCHULTZ.

The general demoralization influenced even most estimable men. The gentleman who presided over the republican ratification meeting was the very one with whom he conferred but a few days ago on the subject of the best method of united opposition to Tammany Hall. He (the speaker) assured him that he was no candidate for the Mayoralty, and would not run, under any circumstances. The gentleman referred to asked him to reconsider this resolution, assuring him that if he (Ottendorfer) were not to be nominated he would vote for him. But scarcely had the drum of his party sounded when he retired to the camp and was ready to split the power of the opposition, thus aiding Tammany in the present struggle for supremacy. (Applause.) He would make no promises in regard to his administration. He believed that they all thought him incapable of saying anything but what he meant. (Enthusiastic applause.) But he would do his best to encourage all good citizens in their efforts to maintain a pure and good government. (Applause.) Before closing he would allude to a most important matter—the constitutional amendments. They were intended to break the oversmowing powers of the Legislature in passing special laws, and he implored them to consider it their most sacred duty to vote for these amendments. ("Bravo," "bravo.")

After a few brief remarks by Mr. Klamroth, member of the Board of Education, and other speakers, the meeting adjourned with three ringing cheers for Oswald Ottendorfer and General Jones.

THE GENERAL CITY OUTLOOK.

The Politicians Hard at Work in the Districts.

The near approach of the day of election is having a very lively effect upon the workers of both parties, and not only the ward managers, but the big bosses themselves, are now rolling up their sleeves and going to work in dead earnest. From this out there will be no such thing as rest for either side, and, judging from the thorough search being prosecuted in every election district for every voter's room and number, the inquiries that are being made after the health of the bedridden, and the hopes that are expressed for the speedy recovery of John and Jim and many like them, who have been laid up for repairs ever since they had a little argument and agreed to disagree about the candidates of their choice. Next Tuesday will be a busy day for the candidates. In some of the downtown districts arrangements have actually been made, and will be faithfully carried out, whereby the old and the sick will be carried to the polls on stretchers if necessary. Indeed, there has not been displayed in many years one-half the activity among the rank and file not only, but among those voters who do not as a general thing take any very great interest in politics, as there has been during the past few days in the various districts, and the indications give promise that the vote will approach within at least five thousand nearer to the full registration than ever before. The democrats of the Tammany order and the republicans, too, are quite jubilant over this outlook, and each side argues that the result will be in favor of a very large increase in the vote of their respective followers. It is pretty certain that the anti-Tammany movement is the real cause of the prevalent activity among the regulars of

THE WIGWAM CAMP

as well as among the republicans, and there are those who believe that the new regular opposing tickets will poll a very much larger vote than they would have had there been no independents movement. This was not exactly the result the independent managers looked for when they began their warfare against Tammany and hoped to have the support of the republicans; for they had an idea that by rousing the people up to the necessity of defeating Tammany once for all the patriotism of the voters, both democrats and republicans, would rally round the flag of the reform leaders. While it is conceded that very many of the regulars have made up their minds to support the independent movement on the sly to the bitter end it is generally understood that Wales will gain in the Sixteenth and Eighteenth Assembly districts he will lose in the Twentieth and Twenty-first Assembly districts.

THE TWO STATE COMMITTEES

were quite busy yesterday, especially Ex-Governor Morgan. The answers to the circulars the clerks have been busy mailing during the week turn out to be replies to eight questions propounded in a letter signed by "E. D. Morgan," under date of 17th instant. Four of the questions are rather peculiar, and will doubtless be edifying to democrats generally:—

What is your estimate of the result in your election district as compared with 1873?

How many liberals are there who will vote our ticket?

How many men, formerly democrats and liberals, do you know or who will vote our ticket?

Are there many democrats who will refuse to vote?

The members of the Democratic State Committee say that all the news they get from the country is good news, and that they have heard during the week from every county.

It should be borne in mind by voters in the Sixteenth Assembly district that the name of the republican candidate is Charles E. L. Holmes, and not E. Latimer Holmes, as some of the papers have had it.

COLORED REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION.

Enthusiastic Indorsement of Hon. John D. Lawson and the General Republican Nominations.

Last night the colored republicans of the Eighth Congressional district assembled in mass meeting at the Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton streets, to ratify the nomination of the Hon. John D. Lawson and the republican State, county and Assembly nominations. The hall was packed with the colored and white population of the district, who greeted the officers and speakers with enthusiastic applause upon their appearance.

The meeting was organized by the selection of Dr. D. K. McDonough as chairman and Francis Stanley secretary.

Speeches were made during the evening by Hon. J. D. Lawson and Captain Jones, of California, but the orator of the evening whose effort was most warmly appreciated was the Rev. Dr. Henry Highland Garnett, who made a speech of great eloquence, in which he reviewed the policies of both the republican and democratic parties, urging his colored brethren not to ally themselves with the men who had ever been the enemy of those who were dressed in "the shadowy livery of the burning sun."

Resolutions were offered and adopted indorsing General Dix for Governor, Hon. J. D. Lawson for Congress, F. W. Seward for Assembly, General P. H. Jones for Register, John J. Morris and J. J. Dean for Aldermen.

A lively song was sung by Mr. Dangerfield to vary the proceedings, and the meeting adjourned with cheers for all the candidates.

POOL SELLING ON THE CANDIDATES.

The speculating politicians gathered in strength last evening at Johnson's, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway, and sandwiched between the pools on the Jerome Park races. There was spirited betting on the chances of the respective candidates for the office of Register and Governor. Some of the pools, which will give a fair idea of the feeling, are as under:—

FOR GOVERNOR.					
Tilden	$70	100	100	100	
Dix	55	65	70	60	
FOR REGISTER.					
Hayes	$130	105	115	120	110
Jones	65	47	60	55	45
HAYES WITH FIFTEEN THOUSAND MAJORITY.					
With 15,000	$135	100	135	100	110
Under 15,000	115	115	120	105	110
HAYES WITH EIGHTEEN THOUSAND MAJORITY.					
With 18,000	$125	120

THE BARBARIC REBELS.

Surrender of Comanche, Kiowa and Yamperica Lodges.

THE WAR NEARLY CRUSHED.

The Fighting Savages Weakened and Demoralized.

Evils of the System of Indian Government.

WASHITA AGENCY. }
ANADARKO, I. T., Oct. 19, 1874. }

I came here from Fort Sill to commence proper examination into the rumored mismanagement and unfairness carried on in the distribution of government rations to the Indians by those in charge at their agencies, their subordinates and the contractors. It is, perhaps, needless to say that frequent and serious charges are made involving the honesty and fidelity of those to whom is assigned the feeding and clothing of the Indians. I found the soldiers in quarters quietly resting for the day, the lively tones of the banjo and violin mingled with the harmonious voices of the negroes in chorus, and at the agency as I passed by bended heads of Indian children were just perceptible through the windows, engaged in evening prayer at the schoolroom.

I proceeded at once the next morning, with the courtesy of Lieutenant Pratt, Tenth United States cavalry (who favored me with his escort and that of some scouts as well as an interpreter) to the camps of the affiliated bands of Indians, composed of the Pawnees, Comanches (Penetethka), Washitas, Towaconies, Keechies and Waccoes, the Delawares, Caddoes and Penies not being far distant from them. The journey was about two hours' ride, and we reached their camps at a little after noonday, passing on the way some nice little farm patches and corn fields, cultivated by the Indians. We also passed through a most admirably constructed village of thatched huts or wigwams, put up by the women of the affiliated bands, and made of prairie grass, tied in bunches, and woven in layers, upon lofty lodge poles converging somewhat in the form of a Sibley tent. They were models of completeness and mechanical skill, and an evidence in their neatness, compactness and comfortable looks of the natural skill, foresight and thoughtfulness of woman and her improving hand. Lodges of the encampment announced that we were to be the spectators of a grand war dance, at which all the "belles" and female Indian celebrities were to do their best to honor us.

THE SUPPLIES GIVEN THE LODGES.

After this savage ceremony was over, the business of the hour which brought me here could be attended to. I wanted to learn exactly what rations the Indians received and whether they were up to the standard prescribed by the government in quantity and quality. Fortunately for me it was "ration" day, and I could meet and examine many of the Indians just as they came into camp from the agency with their rations in parcels, as they received them. The rest of them I visited in their lodges, here and there getting an accurate statement and seeing for myself just what was given them. I give the results in detail of a number of the many cases I investigated. A lodge is supposed to average a representation of five persons, and every one is a good eater:—

Wid-ichos, a Towaconie, exhibited for 7 lodges about 50 lbs. of meat, to last one week, for say 35 persons.

Sa-ko-ta-bish, a Pawnee, exhibited for 15 people as a week's rations 3 lbs. sugar, 1¼ lbs. coffee, no flour.

Waet-na, a Kechi, exhibited for 8 people 2 lbs. of sugar, ¾ lb. coffee, 35 lbs. meat, no flour.

As-quitz, a Kechi woman, exhibited for 4 people ¾ lb. coffee, ¾ lb. sugar, no flour and about 35 lbs. of meat.

Na-la-quitz, a Washita, exhibited for 11 persons 1¾ lbs. sugar, ¾ lb. coffee, 12 lbs. meat, no flour.

Qua-ha-dea, chief of the Wichitas, says that for his people he only gets 3 beeves weekly; that the weekly meat ration only lasts two days. He estimates the number of his men, women and children at 300.

Chana, a Washita, exhibited for 12 people ¾ lb. salt, 2 lbs. sugar, about 60 lbs. beef, no flour, no coffee.

Spotted Horse, one of the chiefs of the Pawnees, in the presence of his brother chief (there being two in the tribe) exhibited for 15 persons as weekly rations 2 lbs. sugar, 1 lb. coffee, no flour, 1 lb. salt and only meat enough to last two days, beyond which none of the other rations usually lasted. He has had only 3 sacks of flour for four weeks. The sack weighs 100 lbs.

Wah-la-lupe, one of the chiefs of the Caddoes, told me in the presence of Agent Richards that the weekly rations were entirely insufficient, even with close economy, to last the term for which they were intended.

Comanche Mary, who is the purveyor of a band acknowledging her as their so-called Queen, says that the ration is very small and not enough to go beyond two days.

Many more whom I have seen and whose statements I have give like reports of their scanty allowances, but these will suffice for the present, when I add that, making due allowance for the Indian's disposition to growl and find fault, there is a general and strong dissatisfaction among the tribes, and, indeed, great ground for it, on account of the way in which they are dealt with by the agents. The Indian is no fool, but a very close reasoning, cunning, sensible man, and knows his rights. Who, then, is accountable for this, and is there not a real cause that the Indian should become insubordinate and disaffected?

SCANTY RATIONS.

I proceeded to call on Mr. Richards, the agent here, whom I found at the cattle pen, overlooking some issues of beef, which are given out by weight at issue, but estimated according to the number of animals and their size. This will account, in a measure, for the scant weight of the meat in the weekly rations. From Mr. Richards I learned and noted down that the following is the government allowance of ration, by reference to which and comparison with what I gathered from the Indians themselves at their camps, a great disparity and insufficiency will be discovered to exist, if the full quantities are to be given to the Indians as prescribed by law. The legal allowances are:—

1½ lbs. fresh beef daily, less four days in each month, for each person.

¾ lb. bacon on those four days or an equivalent in lard (the latter not to be authorized in instructions).

¾ lb. flour daily for each person.

4 lbs. coffee daily for each 100 rations.

8 lbs. sugar daily for each 100 rations.

½ lb. salt daily for each 100 rations.

½ lb. tobacco daily for each 100 rations.

Mr. Richards himself says that he is of the opinion that the present full ration is not enough for the Indian and that it should be increased. It appears that no flour at all has been issued to the Indians since the 1st of September, and this Mr. Richards acknowledged to me, examining it in this wise:—That "the contract had been given to a new man in Kansas; that the usual custom of forwarding the flour right along had not been observed by him, and that he had waited the special requisition of the agent. This Mr. Richards did not know anything about until recently, when he asked the freighter (or the contractor why the flour did not arrive at the agency, when he was asked if he had made any requisition, to which he replied, 'No, as he did not know it was necessary.' He says that he proceeded at once to remedy the evil.

A SILLY POLICY.

In the meantime the Indians have suffered and had no flour. But to avoid such an event the government should not—nor should its agents (for they are really what composes the government here)—pursue such a petty policy as to have on hand only the supply immediately wanted. They should always have a large stock on hand. It happens frequently that on ration day, when the issues are to be made, the agent is short of this or that article and cannot provide the Indian with what he is led to expect and as the law requires. Several military officers at Fort Sill have complained of this to me, and say it is a great measure in the cause of that sullen and intractable disposition of the Indian which they have to contend with. They say that these shortcomings should not happen at all, as the agent represents the government and should be provided with a surplus on hand all the time, and give the Indian no cause for dissatisfaction in depriving him of his rights. It cannot be questioned, moreover, that the full legal ration is not given to the Indian at this agency. The Indian is the sufferer, primarily, and the government finally.

OTHER ABUSES.

The flour issued to the Indians is of a very poor quality, much inferior to that issued to the army, though I am informed by officers who know that the same price is paid, and even a higher one, by the Indian Department at Washington. Lieutenant Richards showed me his letters, dated ninth month, 1873, complaining that "there were so many grades of flour and of such exceedingly poor quality." He was forced to protest against it. And in the twelfth month, 1873, "that there were bugs, rats and worms found in it." On the 27th of the third month he advises that there was some improvement. He now says to me "the flour should be better for the price, and was not good enough last year for the price paid." It now costs, according to his figures, about $4.86 to $4.70, furnished by a contractor from Kansas. With no flour issued for over six weeks, and when it was issued up to be of a bad quality, can it be doubted that this will readily constitute one of the aggravations and causes of the dissatisfaction of the Indian? Should not the Indian Department and the agent at once set this right, and should not Congress apply some corrective in legislation, as a last resort to prevent its further continuance and the earning of the Indian right so unsoundly and unlawfully? An experienced officer remarked to me that the great mistake of the Quakers consisted in their looking after the beef issue to the next life alone, rather than the real practical necessities of this, which are overshadowed by meetings, school houses &c. Though I do not object to any of these, I do think a settlement of the Indian should not be the settlement of a body of men as are the Quakers. I am bound to give the facts as I find them. From their want of firmness, too generous and indiscriminate practical kindness qualifications, I must say that they are shown here to be unfitted to deal with or manage such a temperament as that of the Indian. The Indians affirm ve years of management under the Quaker policy are worse than they have been known to be for years before, and during that time they have inaugurated more war movements and more depredations than ever previously in the same length of time. The reasons of this are on account of the cupidity of some of the agents, their inexperience in business affairs and, though not of fidelity to the Indians, either directly or through their representatives or employés.

THE FAILURE OF THE QUAKER MANAGEMENT.

The prospect of a permanent peace with the Indians and their early settling down was never brighter than in the spring of 1869, when Sheridan's vigorous and two single campaigns of that year had just closed. The Cheyennes, one of the most warlike tribes in the Southwest, together with the Arapahoes of the same kidney, had just gone to the Missouri River to winter, and where they were fed and held under complete subjection by the military. The Kiowas and Comanches—the former the most obstreperous and cowardly of the Southwest—for the first time in their history camped near Fort Sill, under the management of General Hazen. In se Kiowas and Comanches had entirely ceased raids into Texas, owing to the efforts of General Hazen. One great drawback in keeping the Indian on his reservation was the insubmissive of the ration. Both Indian Agent Shermin Saw this and, mainly through their recommendations and efforts, the rations were increased to their present standard, which, by the by, is in sufficient, as I have already shown by incontrovertible facts, confirmed by the testimony of Mr. Richards, the Washita agent, whose letter to the HERALD I forward by this mail. This was the state of affairs when Agent Tatum took charge of these tribes as the representative of the Quakers and their policy, applied as an experiment. He came here fully under the impression that the cause of all the trouble with the Indians was owing to the bad faith of the white man. However true this may have been of the Indians generally, it was notoriously untrue as far as the Comanches, Kiowas and Cheyennes were concerned, but to say anything of the Quahadas and Noconees. The promises made these tribes had been in every instance complied with. Within the last five years three treaties had been made with them, and had been shamefully violated by these Indians. In almost every case, before leaving the treaty ground, they murdered some face to face, kill and ouldcle their men, women and children, and carry them off into captivity. When the women were not killed they were held for ransom. The representative of the United States government paid as high, in many instances, as $1,000 apiece for the ransom of the children, within range of the military and under the guns of a fort. The last instance of the kind occurred at Fort Sill, under Agent Tatem's administration, when the prisoners were brought through the fort riding captive on horses bought from the captors. They were then taken to the agency, where Tatem paid $100 apiece for them. It almost created a mutiny among the soldiery who saw this outrage. Some of the best Indian agents were and are totally unfitted by education or experience for the management of the tribes. The are too unsuspecting and honest, for these Indians have constantly had some of the smartest military men and civil agents sent out among them, and the simple-minded Quaker is no match for them in cunning and diplomacy. They took advantage of his ignorance and simplicity in making him believe that they were all saints and the most abused of persons. He completely ignored the experience of Indian affairs had and others who had made the Indian question a study, rejected their counsels and advice and at once took sides with the Indian. This at once renewed the raids into Texas, and when the Kiowas and others aggrieved visited the agency to complain of depredations committed by the Indians, the agent plainly told them that he thought that the Texans were worse than the Indians, and that if they got out of the way when they saw the Indians coming they would not get hurt.

SWINDLING CONTRACTORS.

After years of persistent effort to solve the Indian problem, it was decided to issue the Indians rations of beef, flour, &c. There was then a class of men who would take an Indian like Santanta, for instance, representing a number of lodges and prevail upon him to believe that, as they could get their subsistence by hunting near the reservations, when they got a beef for rations instead of drawing it, they could get the agent's order for it and give it to them, in return for which they would give them an order upon the stores, so that the Indian could receive the value of it, instead, which he would prefer. Sometimes greenbacks were given him. Thus the Indian through these swindles received a commutation for his rations, for usually the Indian only draws 3/5 of value for a beef worth $15, and thus the contractors who were in this ring would recover for a trifle the beef they were bound to the government for full prices and again proceed to sell them again to the agent for the second time at the same rates, keeping up this system and making a handsome profit. Agent Tatem was very easily prevailed on by the traders to adopt this system, and the Indians soon found out that by drawing only a small share of their rations and taking an order for $100 or more they could negotiate it with the trader. This would all go to the chief, as he represented the band or tribe, and the balance of the tribe would of course get nothing, and the policy of the government was made to be defeated. The results that were sure to flow from this system are easily to be seen. The young men and warriors of the tribe, consequently dissatisfied, would say that there was no inducement for them to stay on the reservation; that Washington sent no rations for them; that they were all given to Santanta, Lone Wolf, Kicking Bird and other chiefs, who sold them to the traders and others around the agencies. Thus Horseback, Kicking Bird, Sunboy, Cheevers and other chiefs have been enabled to live almost in princes and princesses, and traders, Indian agents, and even their clerks, have got rich. The Indian ring has thriven and the Indians have been driven on the plains by the neglect or filching of their agents. The consequence is we have an Indian war on hand, with nearly 4,000 troops in the field, the frontier pillaged, unsettled and annoyed by rapine, bloodshed, murder and the grossest barbarism.

The ponies and arms belonging to the Indians should be seized and the former sold in other States, with the proceeds derived from these sales, milch cows and draft and farm horses of a heavy strong build could be issued to the Indians, together with poultry, goats, sheep and other implements, or the proceeds derived from sale of which they could occupy themselves profitably on the magnificent cattle ranges and pasturages in which this country abounds. This would be the first step to reduce them down and away from all them of their present dangerous possessions and practices. Ploughs and other farming utensils could also be issued to them as rapidly as they could arm. Such the land should be divided up into farms and the bucks should be made to work and send their children to school. This should be made a matter of compulsion and, no doubt, will be in course of time.

A United States District Court should also be at once provided for, to be located at Fort Sill or such other convenient point, and justice speedily be found necessary for the trial and punishment of criminals who now do wrong with impunity and go unwhipt of justice, because it is too far to go to Fort Smith, the only court now existing. Hence witnesses who could convict will not appear to testify nor be found available to make a case against a malefactor.

Details of Operations—General Demoralization of the Indians—General Sheridan on the Results of the Campaign—Probable Disarming of the Savages.

FORT SILL, I. T., Oct. 22, 1874.

Having closed my investigations at the Washita agency, and learning that General Davidson was ordered to leave here for the field on yesterday morning, I posted myself off at once with a scout and arrived here to find speedy and complete arrangements made for twenty-five days' full rations to supply the command, composed pretty much as it was before, except with the addition of Captain Kennedy's company, heretofore left behind for much needed recruitment, which will make it about five hundred strong in men fit for service, with an accession of about fifty more volunteer Indian scouts. This movement was accelerated somewhat by the receipt of a message from General Miles to the effect that he was on the trail of a strong force of fugitive Indians who were moving to the direction of the Cheyenne or Washita agencies, to gain admission, if they could, on terms of surrender, or, possibly, to strike either one or both of those places in a spirit of revenge or retaliation at their being checkmated by Davidson's initial and the subsequent effective and driving movements of the columns of McKenzie, Miles and Buell, which seemed to have come across their pathway, no matter which way they would go. Apropos of Buell, who has been pursuing the even tenor of his way with industrious vigilance, he reports by courier that he is pursuing a large force of manœuvring Indians and has destroyed some few of their lodges, and that his scouts had an engagement, killing at least one Indian. But the air is full of these fractional exploits, and as they do not amount to much in their results no particular note is made of them. Suffice it to say that Miles and Buell are at work this side of the Red River and giving good accounts of themselves by a kind of fortuitous cooperation and concentration, so much needed at the start. Meantime McKenzie is honestly and arduously pressing his way upon the Staked Plains to the headwaters of the Red River and may—finding the enemy falling back before him—come in this way and put in his wedge, which, with Davidson going over his old route up to Fort Cobb on the Washita, Miles to Mcclellan Creek, the sweetwater and the North Fork, will give the Indian

NO GOOD PLACE TO GO

without being clenched between the iron teeth of the war-dogs who are after him. General Davidson has been instructed also to divide his column up into three or more small detachments and send them here and there in various directions, conforming with his general line of march, which will be on the divide between the North Fork and the Washita, a most country almost every man in his command knows perfectly well now. Buell has been supplied with forty days' rations, which left here under escort of a detachment of Captain Dudley's company and two five head of cattle under charge of Captain Dodge's company, yesterday morning, and which will be transported by the freighting train of W. C. Graham, a contractor. It was necessary, however, before they could be obtained, that they should be seized by military authority and peremptorily taken charge of by General Davidson's quartermaster, Graham not being had to supply Buell, which, of course, is a military necessity at this time.

A letter from Davidson's camp, last night, reports an important achievement by his scouts: the capture of twenty mules from the Indians, and the reception of overtures from Mah-way, one of the most desperate and intractable of the hostile Indian chiefs, together with his band of followers.

GENERAL SHERIDAN ON THE WAR.

In a pleasant conversation with General Sheridan to-day, he expressed the opinion that, from present indications, everything he has or we have heard from McKenzie and Miles with what we know of Davidson's, Buell's and Major W. R. Price's Eighth United States cavalry's gallant and destructive movements, the Indian war is virtually over, and that it has reached a state of collapse. He further says that everything has been done about as he wanted, and that all the movements have been a part of the plan of campaign. He was satisfied that when McKenzie was felt in their rear, after they had struck Davidson's or Miles' columns, the Indians would not sound what staggered and fail to believe that as heretofore, when they had met a force, everything in their rear was yet left to them, and all they would have to do would be to go back and find the families, stock and camps or villages come in jeopardy, and as the Indian is a coward and will not fight, he gives up and will surrender. General Sheridan is confident that hostilities on the part of the Indians will be over in thirty days, and after this, as soon as they are surrendered as prisoners, he has a programme to restore that peace which is, as a matter of discretion, reserved for the present, but which will serve as a lesson.

THE PERMANENT DISARMAMENT

and the taking away of all of the Indians' war ponies, for which latter will be possibly substituted other stock, such as farm cattle and horses, to the care of which they will have to direct their attention in future, will probably be a part of this programme.

THE CAPTURED INDIANS

from the Cheyenne Agency yet remain in durance at the ice house under guard and their leaders, Santanta, Woman's Heart, Bird Medicine and Big Tree, with a few others in irons, hand and foot, in the guard house. Doubtless, before the month is out, at least 250 surrendered. Hostiles may have been received at this post.

Davidson, on the Washita, expects to have work before long. It is noticed that the agent at the Cheyenne agency, has given orders that the hostile Cheyennes reported "bearing in" by Miles, be not received at the agency, and, possibly, a fight may be gotten out of them, when the government made for the bloody and unequalled butcheries of which most of them have been guilty, the horrid details of which make the bloods run cold and are in the recollection of many persons in this country. But about 100 men are now left to guard this post, and apprehensions are felt in some quarters lest advantage be taken of it by the Indians. The quartermaster's office having been set on fire and suspicious persons seen lurking about has given reasonable ground for fear; and, indeed, so much property and so many lives are at stake that it should not be left with so little protection; but all the troops are needed for the field, and this is the requirement of the hour.

Abuses and Failure of the Indian Policy—The Indians Provoked to Arms by Swindling and Hunger—Poor and Insufficient Food and Lying Contractors—The Means of Reform.

FORT SILL, I. T., Oct. 24, 1874.

Since my return from the Washita, while I have been awaiting General Sheridan's return from his shooting excursion up to Caché Creek, prior to my joining the columns in the field, events have been culminating thick and fast in the Indian line, and threatening doom seems to be settling around him on all sides in his silly and puny attempts to make war against the white man. The red hand is before him, and he seems to know it and tremble. Every despatch now coming in from the field is but a confirmation of the other that the Indians are flying in confusion and precipitate haste to find a safe retreat. The reports received from Mackenzie, Miles, Davidson, and Buell confirm this. The savage cannot go into the reservations except with some atonement made and as the unconditional prisoner of war. All he has will be taken from him—arms, ammunition, horses, and all the other implements of war—only that being left him which is absolutely necessary to the sustenance of life. Just an hour ago

THE LATEST VICTORY ACHIEVED

is reported by a detachment of Davidson's column on Elk Creek in command of Major Schofield. The capture made by his command amounts to sixty-nine warriors and all their families and outfit belonging to the Noconee, Kiowa and Yamperica Comanche tribes, with from 1,500 to 2,000 ponies. Their arms were taken from them and, with all their property contraband of war, destroyed. The bucks are held, closely guarded as prisoners, by our Washita Indian scouts, until instructions shall have been received from General Davidson, who has gone up the Washita with the main body of his column, a courier having been despatched to him. Big Red Food, the Noconee desperado with whom we had the fight at the Washita, and also a son of Tabinanica, are said to be among the more important of the prisoners. The total capture of all the hostile Indians out on the plains may be expected to follow now in rapid succession, as the bands may be met one after another. Those captured by Major Schofield's forces were surprised and attacked by some of the scouts and the advance guard; but they immediately hoisted the white flag and surrendered at the first charge. Hence it may safely be said that there will be

NO MORE FIGHTING,

but that as the captive Indians are brought in here they will be immured in the unfinished ice house, which is a vast stone building and making an excellent Libby Prison or Castle Thunder, or both combined. It is capable of holding at least 500 prisoners, and the Indians take up little room. The twenty-nine now there, including Santanta's and Big Tree's sons, are a sorry looking set. They, like those in the guard house, are meekly submissive now to their fate, even were it death, they say, and one would not think to look at them in their very puerility and cowardice combined, as one views their scrawny limbs and skeleton hands, that they are the incarnate fiends they have proved themselves to be. The severe, cruel look and cunning scan they give the visitor betoken that there is something beneath akin to the merciless cruelty of the tiger. These fellows, it is to be hoped, now that they are in the hands of the military, will be made striking examples of a just infliction of just punishment.

SHERIDAN ON THE INDIAN WAR.

I had a long and pleasant conversation with General Sheridan, who says that the solution of the Indian question, so far as the hostile parties on the field are concerned, will be reached within the next thirty days, and at all events by Christmas. He does not think that there are any considerable number of them banded together on the war path. He regards the Indian war, in view of the advices received from Mackenzie and Miles, as virtually at an end, though some small parties may be met here and there, and they can be counted off and disposed of. He determined to establish a four-company post west of the Antelope Hills, and probably on or near the McClellan or Sweetwater streams, which will, he says, keep open the cattle trail and ranges from Texas north up into Kansas, which he regards as of the greatest importance to render them safe under the protection of the military. He has not decided what course he will adopt in the further disposition of the Indians, after it has been demonstrated that hostile movements are virtually at an end. He thinks that in this department of the question the greatest difficulties may arise, but as to the active hostilities they are easy enough of solution. If in the close of the latter a considerable number of Indians shall have been punished by death in fight by the soldiers, it will render it so much easier to provide some punishment for those captured, but he believes that some of them, who have been very bad men and made a great deal of trouble for years, killing and robbing settlers, should be put to death as a salutary example and warning for the future. The government at Washington and General Sheridan have agreed upon the measures to be taken for the punishment of this and a less criminal class, but as there are some things to be considered and contingences to be met and provide for, it is not deemed expedient at this time, in the interests of justice, to make public what the "modus operandi" will be.

Lieutenant General Sheridan left there this morning, escorted by a detachment of cavalry belonging to Captain Keyes' company, Tenth United States cavalry, accompanied by his brother, Colonel Michael Sheridan, General James Forsyth and Colonel Parvan. They go by military coach from this to the Washita, thence to the Cheyenne agency, and on to Fort Dodge and Camp Supply, whence General Sheridan will hasten back to Chicago, which he may possibly visit Washington. He will probably, later in the season, when certain matters are prepared for the adjudication of the Indian question, so far as the Wild and captive Indians are concerned, make another visit to the Indian country.

General Augur, commanding Department of Texas, is to be here during the week, and will take up the routine of the management of Indian matters. General Sheridan has told me that several very important chapters in the Indian history will be established in the next few days. The Indian ring is in mortal throes of agony, and they are sending for one Indian agent and another to come to Lawrence to counsel with them as to the best course to pursue. Their haunts in Kansas and their movements are well watched, and will be spoken of in due time.

General Sheridan's Report to Headquarters—Indications of an End of the War—General Miles Chasing the Cheyennes Toward Their Agency.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, 1874.

The following telegram was received here this morning:—

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29, 1874.

TO ADJUTANT GENERAL TOWNSEND, Washington, D. C.:—

General Sheridan telegraphs from the Wichita Agency, Indian Territory, as follows:—

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN:—

There is now every indication of the close of the Indian war in this section before winter sets in. The columns of Miles, Price, Davidson and Buell drove the hostile Indians out on McKenzie's column, on the head waters of Red River, where he attacked them and drove them back on Miles' and and the other columns. The result has been no opportunity or security to kill game or get food for their families, and they are in a wreck of safety for their lives, and they are now being captured or are surrendering unconditionally. There is a fair prospect of a close of our labors before long. The officers and troops have behaved admirably. Drum can give you particulars. I will return home by camps Supply and Dodge.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant General.

The Arapahoes reported on the evening of the 24th having seen the Kiowa chief, Lone Wolf, in the vicinity of this agency, upon which Agent Miles made the suggestive comment that he is evidently desirous, as are many of the Cheyennes, to get into winter quarters soon.

GENERAL MILES DRIVING THE INDIANS.

Indian Agent John D. Miles writes to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under date of Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, 19th inst., as follows:—"Couriers are just in from General Miles' command, via Camp Supply, with information that he is in pursuit of a large body of Indians, supposed to be Cheyennes, who are moving in the direction of this agency. His instructions to General Neill are to take them prisoners and hold them until the arrival of his command. We suppose this to be the same party struck by General McKenzie on the 27th ult. on the Staked Plains, and that they are now ready to seek shelter and rations at the agency."

CHEYENNES SURRENDERING AT THEIR AGENCY.

Two other letters from General Miles, dated the 23d and 24th inst., and also received to-day, contain the following news:—On the 22d inst. four young Cheyennes came into the agency and three of the party decamped before morning, after stealing several ponies. The next day six Cheyennes came in and surrendered to General Neill. They reported that the main band of Cheyennes, under Gray Beard, were encamped on the north fork of Red River, near the Adobe Walls; also that about thirty lodges of Cheyennes "dog soldiers" were then *en route* to the agency, where they would be received as prisoners of war.

ANGRY DIPLOMACY.

The Protest of the Spanish Government Against the Alleged Partiality of France to the Carlists—The Duc Decazes Must Answer Promptly or Be "Shown Up" in Europe.

[From the Journal Des Debats, Oct. 13.]

A new memorandum has been addressed to the French government by the Spanish Ambassador. It is known that at the time a previous list of charges had been contradicted, the Spanish government had commenced the collection of another batch of grievances through its agents on the frontier. In other words a general inquiry had been opened. During this interval more amicable relations were established between the two governments; the executive power in Madrid, sometimes doing good and sometimes doing evil, has been recognized simultaneously by France and England, and we could not suppose that this moment would be chosen by the Spanish government to present additional grievances in an annoying form. * * * To deny that a contraband trade is carried on across the Franco-Spanish frontier would be superfluous, for it exists there as an institution, accepted by the habits of the people, as it is favored by the nature of the country, and the repression of it has always been difficult. But it is still more active on the Cantabrian coast; it is protected on the one hand by the French district to be more separated from Spain than from France. English traders, with whom money has no nationality, will sell arms and ammunitions to Carlists as well as to republicans. The duty of guarding the coast there belongs to the Spanish navy, now aided by Prussian vessels, and not to France. But the Spanish men-of-war appear to have returned to their harbors for the winter season, and or because their commanders were passing their time at watering places, while the Germans were engaged in seeing Blidapesta the chastiser of Hispo. France is not to be blamed if the cruisers which should have guarded the coast quietly allowed cannon to be landed, if contraband trade has become active and if Basque customs agents of that country are forced to obtain from bribes the salary their government does not pay them. We have shown sufficient sympathy towards the Carlist party in Spain to have the right to say to it that it is weakening its position. We have always demanded that the French government should fulfil its international duties toward a neighboring and friendly country, but we cannot admit that a foreign State has the right to control the internal administration of France and to appoint her prefects and commissaries of police. The Spanish government appears to be taking up a rather mean attitude, like that of a schoolboy who becomes aggressive when he is backed by a stronger arm or companion. That the French authority should guard the frontier and fulfil its obligations is all that can be legally demanded of it. But it is not charged to do the work of Spain, and if the Madrid cabinet perform, and to put an end to the civil war. If Spain has found new allies and fresh protectors ready to reaper her that service let her accept their aid, and much good may it do her

SEIZURE OF AN ILLICIT WHISKEY STILL.

Yesterday morning, at an early hour, Supervisor of Internal Revenue Mr. Hawley, accompanied by Captains Smith, Whalen, Ryan and McLear, visited the Second precinct station house, York street, Brooklyn, and procured an escort of policemen. The party then proceeded to Martin's dock, and, boarding a revenue cutter, they steamed away to the foot of Gold street, Fifth ward. They landed hurriedly and made a rush for the rectifying establishment of Brady & Malady, situated near the point of debarkation. The concern was located in the ruins of the old sugar refinery which was destroyed by fire three years ago, and was conducted, in order to conceal their business, had taken a license and were registered as rectifiers. They received liquor from dealers and rectified it. On the arrival of the revenue officers the scene was appalling, the alarm was given by the man on the lookout, who gave the alarm to the workmen, and the latter beat a hasty retreat up the street, thereby escaping arrest. The following property was taken possession of by the United States officials:—15,000 empty barrels, stills with all their connections, 30,000 gallons of liquor, sixty-five hogsheads of molasses, one engine and other machinery. Two large vats of fermenting mash were also found and emptied out in the gutter. The total value of the property seized is estimated at $70,000. A large crowd of indignant denizens of the old tramping ground of revenue raiders on illicit stills assembled about the ruins while the latest officials were at work and indulged in invectives against the outrage(?) There was no breach of the peace, however.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROMISE.

[From the Evening Post, Oct. 30.]

One of the resolutions of the Cincinnati Convention, which was held on May 1-3, 1872, declared that "it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-election"—a declaration which was repeated by the Baltimore Convention, held on July 9-10, 1872. During the interval between these conventions the Philadelphia Convention was held on June 5-6, 1872, and nominated President Grant for a re-election, having full knowledge of the resolution adopted at Cincinnati, which had been reinforced meanwhile by Mr. Greeley's letter of acceptance of the Cincinnati nomination, wherein he had declared that, to the end that there should be a real and not merely a simulated reform in the civil service of the republic, it was indispensable that the chief magistrate of the United States should be shielded from the main temptation to use his power selfishly by a rule inexorably forbidding and precluding his re-election.

The subject, therefore, not merely of a third term, but even of the propriety of a second term, was present to the mind of President Grant when, in accepting his nomination by the Philadelphia Convention for a second term, he, on June 10, 1872, wrote as follows:—

If elected in November and protected by a kind Providence in the discharge of the duties of the office to the high trust conferred, I promise the same zeal and devotion to the good of the whole people for the future of my official life as have characterized its past. Past experience may guide me in avoiding mistakes inevitable with novices in the responsibilities of any great trust; by the election of a successor, whether it is at the end of this term or the next, I hope to leave to him, as executive, a country at peace within its own borders, at peace with outside nations, with a credit at home and abroad, and without embarrassing questions to be settled in future years.

What the people of the United States—represented faithfully in the matter by their press—are now demanding of President Grant, as some peril of his success, and as he persists in declining as a reaffirmation to-day, October 30, 1874, of what he himself wrote on June 10, 1872. The sufficient reason for this demand is his contempt for public disapproval, or sentiments frequently expressed within his knowledge, and even in his personal presence, by his own office-holders, conflicting with his letter to Congress, and his persistent refusal is injuring the republican party; but most of all is injuring his own reputation.

It is the President's own conduct in tolerating "third term" talk "on the stump" by numerous men to whom he is the dispenser of official patronage, which has created a popular distrust of his intentions. His present demeanor is inconsistent with the promise expressed two years and four months ago in the letter which we have quoted. If it had been believed in the summer and autumn of 1872 that in the summer and autumn of 1874 President Grant would be a candidate for a third term, he himself—the discussion of a "third term" project in his presence without rebuke, he would probably have been obliged to—would have had the opportunity for listening to such a discussion.

CRIME AND RETRIBUTION.

Outrage Upon a Little Girl by a Drunken Human Brute—He is Lynched by Infuriated Citizens Shortly After the Deed.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1874.

The following are the particulars of a fiendish crime perpetrated near Gibson's, a small mining village in Pennsylvania, and as fiendish, however merited, a retribution following it:—Martin Groves, an ignorant and dissipated man about thirty-five years old, had lived for years on the mountain back of Gibson's. He was in the habit of making periodical visits to the village, where he invariably became more or less intoxicated. Drunk or sober, he was always considered a man of brutish and unbridled passions. On Saturday last he was in Gibson's. He was not very drunk, and about the middle of the afternoon was missed. This was something unusual, as it was his custom to continue his orgies late into the night before departing for home. As his absence was of no importance it merely excited a passing remark.

About eight o'clock on Saturday afternoon Mrs. Davis, the widow of a miner, had sent her daughter, about thirteen years of age, on an errand about a mile down the road. She had not returned at four o'clock and her mother began to grow uneasy about her. A few minutes after four the girl was carried into the house by two men in an almost insensible condition. Her clothes were found near her lying near the road, in a piece of woods, about half a mile out of the village. Her clothing was badly torn and her face was bleeding from a large cut. Although she was above the age of puberty when spoken to she opened her eyes and essayed to speak, but was too weak to articulate. Recognizing the girl, the women brought her as quickly as possible to her mother's house. It was clear that she had been violated by some fiend, who had evidently knocked her senseless by the blow on her face, and left her lying between the roadside and under his treatment, about nine o'clock at night the girl was able to talk. Her story was that she was on her way home after rolling some errands and when she reached the piece of woods near Moon's creek she saw Martin Groves sitting by the side of the road. She was afraid of him, and stopped, undecided whether to go through the woods and come out in the road below him or pass right on. His head was hanging down on his breast as if he were asleep, and she concluded to go noiselessly by him to the road. When she got about opposite to where he sat he raised his head and then rose to his feet. He stepped in front of her and said:—

"Yer a pretty little gal, are ye?"

"Yes, Martin," said the girl, "but please don't hurt me."

He made no reply to this, but took hold of her by both shoulders and pushed her towards the woods. She screamed loudly for help, when he struck her a blow with his fist on the side of her head, and she remembers nothing until coming to her senses she found herself in the woods, and her clothes, but was too weak to move.

When this story was made known throughout the village the greatest excitement prevailed. A crowd of twenty-five men gathered and decided upon seeking out Groves and giving him summary justice. They proceeded in a body up the mountain and captured him in the woods. They then took him down into a deep depression between two of the lofty hills. In that lonely vale, by the light of the moon struggling through the pines, the infuriated miners executed the sentence they pronounced against him, which was that he should die. His eyes were bandaged and his hands tied behind him, and then he was swung up to the limb of a chestnut tree and left there until he was dead. He was afterwards buried near the hut where he had lived for years.

The lynching of the fiend that was not Groves' first crime of that nature. The commission of three similar outrages was laid at his door by general consent, which had made him a terror to all women and children. But all goes well that ends justly his summary punishment, although the general feeling in the vicinity is that the lynching was just as well as merited.

VIOLENCE AMONG THE MINES.

A Man Stoned to Death Near Fishbach, Pa., and His Wife Gagged—Mysterious Disappearance and Supposed Murder—Ku Klux Warning and Threats—The Desperadoes Denounced by the Catholic Priests.

ASHLAND, Pa., Oct. 29, 1874.

Lawlessness still prevails in the coal regions. About a week ago James Hirst was stoned to death near Fishbach. The murderers bound and gagged his wife before they committed the crime. At last accounts the perpetrators had not been arrested. Immediately after this crime the supposed murder of Elias Fisher, a well known citizen of Frackville, occurred. Although Mrs. Fisher has offered $1,000 reward for the recovery of her husband's body, it has not been found yet. The greatest excitement continues yet in the neighborhood where Fisher's team and a bloody hatchet and revolver were found. On Tuesday Fisher was arrested at Mahonoy on suspicion of being connected with the mysterious disappearance, is still in custody at Pottsville.

Recently Ku Klux notices have been sent to several mine bosses, threatening them with death unless they leave the region. The last notice was sent to Edward Hughes, mine boss at the Wadesville shaft of the Lackawanna Company. The notification was to the effect that he should leave his position within a month or death would be the consequence. The notice was decorated with a coffin and pistol. The district branch of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association have passed resolutions condemning the act and offering a reward for the detection of the party or parties who sent the note.

Considerable commotion has been created in the ranks of the desperate men (whose secret organization and opportunities for committing outrages have of becoming acquainted one with another.

The bishops asked for a committee of conference on the subject of deaconesses. They also asked for a joint committee to inquire as to the force of a joint resolution passed by the Convention, and at the special request of the bishops it was agreed to strengthen his name as a candidate for the episcopacy of China. This request, together with an able speech made by Dr. De Koven in his favor, prevailed, after an hour and a half's discussion in secret session in his confirmation by a vote of 41 affirmative clerical dioceses to 1 negative and 32 diocesan lay votes in the affirmative. It was believed by many present that there was too much Calvinism in Mr. Orrick to suit the hyper-critical Chinese; and as he did not care to be anatomized and distributed abroad throughout the land as was Dr. Seymour, he preferred to forego the preferred honor of a missionary episcopacy. But it would not do to let such a precedent go out to the Church, for other good men might refuse the call, and we should might have to beg for an incumbent by and by. Hence his confirmation.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The Bishops Want More Ritualism.

SUPPORT OF NEW BISHOPS.

Reduction in the Size of the Convention.

The Convention met yesterday at the usual hour. After it had been called to order for business Mr. Welsh moved that the house go into secret session at four o'clock on the confirmation of Dr. Orrick as Missionary Bishop of China. The motion was car

JEROME PARK RACES.

THE PROGRAMME OF TO-DAY'S RACING.

The Preparations at the Park and the Thoroughbreds at Work.

The Pool Selling on the Different Racers.

The American Jockey Club with their accustomed liberality offer a magnificent programme for to-day's sport at Jerome Park. The season is really over, but the weather has been so favorable during the past week that the managers concluded to give their patrons one day more racing before the horses went to their winter quarters. They have drawn up their programme with a liberal hand, and the very fact of their being two steeplechases ought to offer sufficient attraction to crowd the grounds to overflowing. There is something in a steeplechase that affords more than ordinary interest to the lover of horse racing. It has the same attraction to the public that some daring acrobatic or gymnastic feat would have in a variety entertainment, as riding a horse at full speed over a stone wall or post and rail fence not only requires good riding but a spice of nerve and courage to back it.

Jerome Park looked very beautiful yesterday, lit up by the warm rays of the autumnal sun, and with a wooded background, bright and radiant in its golden foliage. The club house stood out in bold outline, firmly planted on its rocky foundation, in perfect contrast to the bright green sward that sloped gradually down to the edge of the track. Some half a dozen thoroughbreds were out at walking exercise, firmly reined by the diminutive boys astride of their backs, but looking as if they did not care to wait until to-day, but would rather run their race at once. The track, newly harrowed, appeared fresh from the gardener and his rake, and workmen were busy stretching the awnings on the different pool stands. The stone wall, freshly covered with a coat of white paint, and the ditch in front of the stand filled to the brim with water and built up with evergreens, showed where the struggle would be to-day, and a number of red and white flags marked out the course of the jumpers.

Round the stables everything was quiet, and man and beast appeared to be sleeping and resting against the contest of to-day. One bright-looking boy, attired in the tightest of pants and the shortest of short-tailed coats, displayed a rather communicative turn of mind, and volunteered the information that he did not care a straw about the weight, Trouble could give the lot two stone and walk in. Feeling strongly impressed by the confidence of that young man the HERALD commissioner took a passing glance at the chestnut in question and then moved on to the next stable. Here the knowing ones were of the opinion it was a give away; there was only one in it as good as won and it was over; Mary Clake must win, &c. Carefully taking down the name of this wonder the HERALD man continued his rambles, and, in the short space of half an hour, was given the names of four horses that were certain to win the steeplechase. It is wonderful what an amount of faith each boy has in the blooded animal under his especial charge. They were all of one mind, however, that the racing to-day would be good and the steeplechase one of the best ever run on the track.

It will be impossible with such a programme as is offered to-day to avoid a good day's racing, as in the handicap events the weights have been adjusted with close judgment, and it would be hard to pick a winner. A field of thirteen in a steeplechase, and some of them the best jumpers in the country, is a spectacle not often offered to the public, and will doubtless attract a large crowd. The second steeplechase, the hot Scurry cut up, will also have at least eight or ten starters, as, however bad a horse is, his owner always has the chance of the others falling down. The event, however, that is attracting the attention of the horsemen is the mile and a half dash, and the betting on that event has been very heavy. Grinstead appears to have a slight advantage over Shylock, but the friends of the latter put up their money with perfect confidence. Emma has also been backed for considerable money. The gentlemen rider race will bring out five or six starters, and the amateur jockeys will have a chance of airing their silks and tops from their four friends. The selling race only brings out three starters, but will make an interesting race.

The races commence at one o'clock P. M. sharp, and trains will leave the Forty-second street depot to accommodate the public.

THE PROGRAMME.

The programme for the day embraces five events, two of which are steeplechases, which have filled exceedingly well The first race is the Grand Steeplechase Handicap, for a purse of $800, of which $200 goes to the second horse. This has thirteen entries, comprising Crown Prince, aged, 150 lbs.; Harry Booth, aged, 140 lbs.; Blind Tom, aged, 148 lbs.; Diavolo, 4 years old, 140 lbs.; Bullet, 5 years old, 160 lbs.; Resolute, 4 years old, 140 lbs.; Austrine, 4 years old, 135 lbs.; Mary Clark, 6 years old, 145 lbs.; Vesuvius, aged, 148 lbs.; Impecunious, 6 years old, 142 lbs.; Buckshot, aged, 120 lbs.; Trouble, 4 years old, 158 lbs., and Moonstone, 6 years old, 148 lbs.

The next is a selling race for a purse of $500, with priced allowances, one and an eighth miles, for which there will be three starters—Mildew, 5 years old, price $300, 99 lbs.; Mr. Bethune's Hurdan gelding, 7 years old, $500, 85 lbs., and B. F. Carver, $1,000, 108 lbs.

The third event is a handicap, for all ages, one and a half miles, purse of $600, of which $100, with the entrance money, to the second horse. For this there will be six starters—Mr. Lawrence's Shylock, 5 years old, 114 lbs.; Dr. Weldon's Kadi, 5 years old, 108 lbs.; Mr. Mitchell's Mary Clark, 6 years old, 100 lbs.; Mr. Puryear's Grinstead, 3 years old, 98 lbs.; Mr. Coffee's Nettie Norton, 3 years old, 92 lbs., and Mr. Thompson's Emma, 3 years old, 86 lbs.

Next on the card is a hack race, gentlemen riders, for a cup, value $300, the entrance of $20 each to go to the second horse; dash of half a mile. Eight entries—Brown Prince, Mr. P. Lorillard, Girl of the Period; Mr. Center, White Hose; Mr. Jackson, Buckshot, and Mr. Purdy, Satinella.

The day's sport will wind up with a steeplechase handicap, purse of $800, of which $200 goes to the second horse. The same horses are entered as in the first race and the same weights to each, with penalties of 7 lbs. to the winner and 3 lbs. to the second horse in the same.

THE POOL SELLING.

Pools were sold on the above events last night, with the following result:—

STEEPLECHASE HANDICAPS.

	Subscription	Rooms.	
Torrence's entries	$140	70	35
Lawrence's entries	20	10	5
Mary Clark	24	12	6
Blind Tom	20	10	5
Vesuvius	20	10	5
Crown Prince	20	10	6
Harry Booth	24	14	6
Diavolo	20	10	5
Impecunious	12	6	3
Totals	$305	$139	$75

SELLING RACE.

	Subscription	Rooms.	
B. F. Carver	$75	25	50
Hurran gelding	30	10	20
Mildew	27	9	18
Totals	$132	$44	$88

ONE AND A HALF MILES.

	Subscription	Rooms.		Johnson's.	
Grinstead	$100	50		100	115 120
Shylock	50	25		40	45 50
Kadi	45	20		30	38 37
Emma	30	25		35	50 55
Nettie Norton	15	20	Field	14	15 17
Mary Clark	6	5			
Totals	$246	145		219	263 279

THE HACK RACE.

	Subscription	Rooms.	
Girl of the Period	$60	25	
Buckshot	10	5	
White Hose	10	5	
Satinella	10	5	
Crown Prince	10	5	

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS.

Last Day of the Third Fall Meeting—Three Trotting Contests Decided—Bella the Winner of the First, Rarius the Second and Sensation the Third.

The unfinished trot of Thursday was the first event to be decided yesterday afternoon at Prospect Park Fair Grounds and it required three more heats besides the six of the previous day before a decision was arrived at. Victory was awarded to Mr. Simmons' bay mare Bella, who won the fourth, seventh and ninth heats. A more stubbornly contested race was never witnessed, and all the heats except the first were trotted under 2:30, one of them as low as 2:23¾.

The second trot—the first on yesterday's programme—was between horses that had never beaten 2:40, for which there were twenty-eight entries, eleven of which came to the post. Five heats were trotted, and the bay gelding Rarius won the last three and the race. The winner is a very showy bay horse, well bred, he having been sired by a son of Abdallah, his dam being by Telegraph, who was by Smith Burr's Napoleon. Rarius is a fine, easy trotter, and will win many more and much faster races, barring accidents.

The third and last trot of the meeting was between horses that had never beaten 2:20, and Sensation, Fleety Golddust and Huntress were the starters for the $2,000 and the honors of victory. Sensation was the winner of the first prize, Fleety Golddust the second purse and Huntress the third.

The track was in capital condition, the weather fair and the attendance large. The following are the details:—

The Unfinished Trot of Thursday.

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS, Oct. 29 and 30.—Purse $1,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:30; $550 to the first, $350 to the second and $100 to the third horse; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

STARTERS.

W. L. Simmons' b. m. Bella 5 2 2 1 2 0 1 2 1
D. Mace's br. g. Vanity Fair 4 4 5 3 1 0 4 1 2
J. J. Bowen's b. s. Morrill 1 1 4 5 5 4 3 4 4
H. W. Howe's s. g. G. B. Daniels 2 3 1 2 3 3 2 3 3
J. Murpny's b. m. Lady Dahlman ..... 3 5 3 4 4 r. o.

TIME.	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	37	1:19½	2:30¾
Second heat	38¼	1:14¾	2:28
Third heat	35	1:10½	2:24
Fourth heat	37	1:12	2:24¾
Fifth heat	37	1:12½	2:25
Sixth heat	38¼	1:14	2:28
Seventh heat	35	1:09¾	2:23¾
Eighth heat	36	1:11¾	2:26½
Ninth heat	35	1:13¾	2:25¾

THE TROT.

Seventh Heat.—George B. Daniels sold for $115, Bella $65, the field $50. Bella had the best of the send-off, Morrill second, Daniels third, Vanity Fair fourth. The two last named broke up on the turn, and Bella led to the quarter pole six lengths, Morrill second, three lengths in front of Daniels, Vanity Fair four lengths further off, and he broke up a second time. Time, 35 seconds. At the half-mile pole, which was passed by Bella in 1:09¾, she still led six lengths, Morrill second, two lengths ahead of Daniels, the latter twelve lengths in front of Vanity Fair. Bella broke four times from there to the stand, yet won the heat by four lengths in 2:23¾. Daniels second, eight lengths ahead of Morrill, who was eight lengths in advance of Vanity Fair.

Eighth Heat.—Bella was a favorite over the field at $100 to $45. Bella had the lead, Daniels second, Morrill third, Vanity Fair fourth. At the quarter pole, which was passed in 36 seconds, Bella led one length, Daniels second, two lengths in front of Vanity Fair, who was a head in advance of Morrill. At the half-mile pole Daniels led, Bella having broken up, Morrill second, Bella third, Vanity Fair fourth. Time, 1:11½. Daniels led until he reached the homestretch, when he broke up, and Vanity Fair went to the front and came home a winner by a neck, Bella second, six lengths in front of Daniels, who was a dozen lengths ahead of Ben Morrill. Time of the heat, 2:26¾.

Ninth Heat.—Bella the favorite against the field. She took the lead with the word and was never headed in the heat, winning by about four lengths, Vanity Fair second, George B. Daniels third, Morrill fourth. Bella made the quarter pole in 35 seconds, the half in 1:13¾ and the mile in 2:25¾. Vanity Fair won second money, Ben. Morrill the third prize.

The First Regular Trot.

First Heat.—Catskill Girl first favorite. T. J. Stevens was first away to a straggling start, Pauline second, Compeer third, May Bird fourth, Lizzie Adams fifth, the others close together. At the quarter pole, which was passed in 37½ seconds, T. J. Stevens led two lengths, Compeer second, a neck in front of May Bird, Falmouth Boy fourth, Pauline fifth, Effie Deans sixth, the others in a group. May Bird went to the front on the back stretch and she passed the half-mile pole in 1:15, and coming on won the heat easily in 2:31¼, Catskill Girl second, Pauline third, Compeer fourth, Rarius fifth, Effie Deans sixth, T. J. Stevens seventh, Arthur eighth, Lizzie Adams ninth, Falmouth Boy tenth, Mansuay eleventh.

Second Heat.—Rarius the favorite over the field at nearly 4 to 1. May Bird had the best of the start, Catskill Girl second, T. J. Stevens third, Compeer fourth, Falmouth Boy fifth, the others straggling behind. At the quarter pole May Bird led, Falmouth Boy second, Stevens third, Compeer fourth, Rarius fifth, Effie Deans sixth, Lizzie Adams seventh, Arthur eighth, Catskill ninth, Mansuay tenth, Lizzie Adams eleventh. Time, 37 seconds. At the half-mile pole—time 1:13½—May Bird was six lengths in front of Rarius, Effie Dean third, Stevens fourth, Compeer fifth, Falmouth Boy sixth, the others as before. At the three-quarter pole Rarius and May Bird were head and head, they came on in that way to the homestretch, where Rarius broke up for a moment. May Bird then showed in front, and won the heat by a neck. Effie Deans was third, Falmouth Boy fourth, Compeer fifth, Pauline sixth, Catskill Girl seventh, Mansuay eighth, Stevens ninth, Arthur tenth, Lizzie Adams eleventh. Time, 2:30.

Third Heat.—Rarius was still the favorite over the field. Stevens was first away, Compeer second, Lizzie Adams third, Rarius fourth, Catskill Girl Fifth, May Bird sixth, the others close up. At the quarter pole Stevens was a length in front of Rarius, Compeer third, May Bird fourth, Effie Dean fifth, Falmouth Boy sixth, Catskill Girl seventh, Lizzie Adams and the others in a bunch. Time, 37½ seconds. At the half-mile pole Stevens had his head in front in 1:15; but Rarius soon after passed him, and coming away, won the heat by two lengths, May Bird Falmouth Boy third, Catskill Girl fourth, Arthur fifth, Compeer, sixth, Effie Dean seventh, Lizzie Adams eighth, Stevens ninth, Pauline tenth, Mansuay eleventh. Time, 2:32¾.

Fourth Heat.—Rarius the favorite over the field three to one. Stephens was away first, Compeer second, Pauline third, Falmouth Boy fourth, Rarius fifth, May Bird sixth, Arthur seventh, the others in a bunch. At the quarter pole Rarius was a length ahead in 38¾. Stevens second, Falmouth Boy third, Compeer fourth, Pauline fifth, May Bird sixth, Arthur seventh, the others trailing on in five lengths way. At the half-mile pole Rarius led two lengths, and being clear away from the others came on leisurely and won the heat by two lengths, Falmouth Boy second, Arthur third, Catskill Girl fourth, May Bird fifth, Pauline sixth, Lizzie Adams seventh, Stevens eighth, Effie Deans ninth, Compeer tenth, Mansuay eleventh. Time, 2:23½.

Fifth Heat.—Darkness was then casting its gloom over the course, and it was impossible to recognize the whole of the horses from the time they left the stand until they returned. Rarius, however, soon took the lead and kept it to the end, winning the heat and race. Falmouth Boy came in second, Arthur third, May Bird fourth, Compeer fifth, Pauline sixth, Effie Deans seventh, Catskill Girl eighth, Mansuay ninth, Stevens tenth. The quarter pole was passed in 39 seconds, the half-mile pole in 1:16 and the heat made in 2:35. May Bird won second money, Falmouth Boy the third prize. The following is a

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION—THIRD FALL MEETING—FOURTH DAY, Oct. 30.—Purse $600, for horses that have never beaten 2:40; $350 to the first, $150 to the second and $100 to the third horse; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

STARTERS.

Mead & Page's b. g. Rarius 5 2 1 1 1
G. Walker's blk. m. May Bird 1 1 2 5 4
H. Woodruff's b. g. Falmouth Boy 10 4 3 2 2
M. F. Smith's blk. m. Catskill Girl 2 7 4 4 8
D. Mace's blk. g. Arthur 8 10 5 3 3
A. C. Whitson's b. m. Pauline 3 6 10 6 6
J. Moore's b. m. Effie Deane 6 3 7 9 7
J. H. Phillips' br. s. Compeer 4 5 6 10 5
A. Strang's s. g. Mansuay 7 9 9 8 10
W. S. Brooks' s. m. Lizzie Adams 9 11 8 7 11
A. Snyder's b. g. Mansuay 11 8 11 11 9

TIME.	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	37½	1:15	2:31¾
Second heat	37½	1:13½	2:30
Third heat	37½	1:15	2:32¾
Fourth heat	38¾	1:15¼	2:32¾
Fifth heat	39	1:16	2:35

The Second Regular Trot.

First Heat.—Fleety Golddust was the favorite over the field at two to one. Huntress had much the best of the start, and Sensation and Fleety breaking up, Huntress trotted to the quarter-pole seven or eight lengths ahead of Sensation, the latter two lengths in advance of the mare, in 35½ seconds. Sensation then broke up, and Fleety passed him and began closing on Huntress, the latter being but two lengths in front at the half mile pole. Time, 1:10. Then Fleety went to the front, and, coming home easily, won the heat by two lengths, Huntress second, ten lengths ahead of Sensation. Time of the heat, 2:23¾.

Second Heat.—Fleety Golddust the favorite at $100 to $20 over the field. Huntress had the best of the start, Fleety Golddust second, Sensation third. At the quarter pole, which was passed in 35¾ seconds, Fleety led four lengths, Huntress second, two lengths ahead of Sensation. Fleety led four lengths at the half mile in 1:10¾, Sensation a neck in front of Huntress. Sensation then began closing on the gray mare and was at her heels at the three-quarter pole, and at her shoulder as they swung into the homestretch. Sensation then broke up, but recovering quickly and coming on rapidly, he carried Fleety to a break fifty yards from home, and beat her over the score by two lengths, Huntress two lengths behind. Time, 2:23¾.

Third Heat.—Sensation the favorite at two to one over the field. Huntress had the lead, Sensation second, Fleety Golddust close up. At the quarter pole, which was passed in 35 seconds, Huntress led two lengths, Fleety Golddust second, one length ahead of Sensation. Fleety passed Huntress on the backstretch, and was a length in front at the half-mile pole, in 1:09¾, Huntress second, a length in front of Sensation. The latter soon afterward passed Huntress and came into the homestretch lapped on Fleety. Sensation won the Heat by a length, Fleety Golddust second, a length ahead of Huntress. Time of the heat, 2:23½.

Fourth Heat.—Sensation sold for $100, the field $18. Huntress off first, Fleety Golddust second, Sensation third. At the quarter pole Huntress and Fleety were head and head in 35 seconds, four lengths in advance of Sensation. Fleety Golddust then passed Huntress and at the half-mile pole led one length in 1:11, Huntress one length ahead of Sensation. The latter went up and passed the others on the lower stretch and coming on steadily won the heat and race by a length in 2:28½. Huntress second, four lengths in front of Fleety Golddust. The latter won second money, Huntress the third premium. The following is a

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Purse $2,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:20; $1,000 to the first, $750 to the second, and $250 to the third horse; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

STARTERS.

Ben Mace's b. g. Sensation 3 1 1 1
C. S. Green's g. m. Fleety Gold Dust 1 2 2 3
A. Goldsmith's b. m. Huntress 2 3 3 2

TIME.	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	35½	1:10	2:23½
Second heat	35½	1:10¾	2:23¾
Third heat	35	1:09¾	2:25¾
Fourth heat	35	1:11	2:28¾

TROTTING IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30, 1874.

Much interest is manifested in sporting circles in the trotting race for $3,500 between Occident and Fullerton, which comes off to-morrow. In the pools Fullerton is the favorite at $100 to $90.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Boston vs. Hartford.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 30, 1874.

In a game of base ball to-day between the Boston and Hartford clubs the latter won by a score of 11 to 17.

YALE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

List of Games and Prizes at Hamilton Park To-day.

NEW HAVEN, Conn, Oct. 30, 1874.

To-morrow will be a field day for the Yale Athletic Association. The members go to Hamilton Park to engage in athletic sports. The object of the association is to establish in Yale College those games so popular in England, and which are receiving almost as much attention at the universities there as cricket and rowing. To encourage this valuable prizes will be offered for competition. Play will begin at half-past two o'clock if the weather is fine. Following is a list of

THE GAMES AND THE PRIZES.

Hurdle race for a silver napkin ring; throwing balls for a silver ball; hop, step and jump for a thermometer; a ball mile race for an onyx ring; one mile walk for a Malaca ivory handle cane; standing long jump for a metallic calendar; running high jump for letterbook; wrestling (heavy weights), silver cup; light weights, silver cup; half mile race, pocket flask; hundred yards dash, opera glass, and a consolation race, open to all defeated parties, two leather medals, decorated.

The games are open to all members of the University.

THE BURGLARY CONSPIRACY.

Strong Evidence for the Prosecution.

HARRINGTON'S MISTAKE.

Disclosure of Further Attempts to Hire False Testimony for the Defence.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, 1874.

The trial of Messrs. Harrington, Williams and Whitley was resumed this morning in the Supreme Court of the District, Judge Humphreys presiding.

Michael Hayes resumed his testimony as follows:—On Thursday night, May 8, between nine and ten o'clock, witness received instructions from Nettleship to go and see Somerville about getting Benton released from jail in Washington; the day before Nettleship asked witness to come on himself and make an affidavit that he "induced Benton to come here and blow the safe open by an arrangement made with Columbus Alexander;" witness declined to come; Nettleship told witness the affidavit would not mean anything, only it would get Benton released; Somerville took witness into his office and produced from a drawer an affidavit and after reading it asked witness to sign it, but he declined; at the request of Cunz witness called at Cunz's office on the morning following and Cunz gave witness four $50 bills, saying, "Nettleship told me to give this to you;" witness took William J. Daley with him and went to Somerville's office about one o'clock; Somerville produced the affidavit again, saying "I have altered this to suit your objections; will you sign it now?" witness did so, and swore to it; on the Sunday following witness went to Toronto by direction of Nettleship; made this arrangement with Nettleship at the meeting before seeing Somerville: was to receive $8 per day; Cunz was to pay witness' wife $100 per month out of this sum and witness was to have the balance forwarded to him; went to Canada; on Friday, May 22, Nettleship arrived in Toronto and took quarters at the Rossin House, under the name of J. O. King; Nettleship wanted witness to make another affidavit, swearing that Carter got witness to come on here and fix up the case and that Butts helped; this, Nettleship said, would place Carter where Benton was and Benton would be released; witness replied, "Well, I am not going to make any more affidavits; I have made one too many now;" Nettleship asked witness to get on the cars and ride up the road for a few miles, so they could talk; when they were on the cars Nettleship said, "it will look bad for me to be taking the back track; if you will money I can guarantee to you $500 by the 1st of July;" witness declined, and Nettleship said, "I can make it a thousand if you want; I am satisfied the Colonel will pay that amount;" witness got off the train at a small station and returned, while Nettleship went on toward Hamilton; witness went to Toronto; then to Washington that he was willing to come to Washington to testify before the committee; on the 23d of May, the same day, witness saw Newcomb come in on the cars at Toronto and met him at the Rossin House, where Newcomb showed witness a letter in the handwriting of Whitley from Boston. The letter was produced in court and read. It directed Newcomb to go to Toronto and see witness and try to get him to return to Washington and testify; if he would not go, then to take his deposition. Newcomb did not say a word about witness going to Washington; on the 5th of June witness received a letter saying:—"The committee are not working briskly now.

YOU WILL HEAR FROM THE COLONEL;"

on the 8th of June witness received an envelope containing $60, but no writing; witness returned to New York and sent his wife to the Bleecker street office, where she received $50; saw Nettleship in New York; he asked witness what he came home for; witness said, "Why, you don't suppose I am going to live on chin, do you?" and he replied, "Why, I sent you $60 last week;" and he then said, "the Colonel wants to know if you want your money in advance;" witness said no, but he had nothing to live on; Nettleship then gave witness $50 and told him to go away a short distance—say to Albany—and stay, as the committee were about adjourning, and then after he would be right; witness did not go to Albany, but started for Washington, and stopped on the way to see Downs, at Baltimore, and they came on to Washington, where witness testified, and was afterward arrested and committed to jail on a warrant sworn out by Harrington; while in jail, about the 6th of July, Harrington called on witness and said, "This is a hard case; haven't you got some friend you can send for?" witness replied he had no one; Harrington suggested to witness to have nothing to do with Baltimore folks; that he would be kept in jail only a few days, and that the case had been given to Lawyer Riddle's care, and then suggested witness be convicted as an accessory; witness said he would prefer to be indicted as a burglar; Harrington told witness he would show a way out of this; witness said, "You will find me a different man from what I have been represented to you;" Harrington replied, "I have nothing to do with Whitley or Nettleship, but will show you a way out of this; Riddle will call and see you to-morrow."

This ended the direct examination of Hayes.

John Cortis, being called and sworn, said he was connected with the Cunard steamers at Jersey City; Deputy Marshal Bailey called upon him for a passage ticket for a friend of his named John Russ on the steamer to Liverpool; witness was compelled to send to the central office for a ticket; sent for it by telegraph.

H. C. Graham was sworn—Is bookkeeper for the Cunard Steamer Company; received a ticket from the central office for a man named Russ; it was a second class ticket, costing $80, and was handed to a Mr. Ferry.

These two witnesses were introduced at this point to enable them to return to New York to-night in season for the sailing of the steamer to-morrow.

A recess was taken.

After recess Hayes was cross-examined by Mr. Davidge. The witness was interrogated in regard to several alleged arrests, all of which he denied or explained. Was sent on here in this sale business by Whitley, but did not follow all the instructions which were given him; could not conscientiously say that he did everything he could to carry out the plan, for he did not; was ordered by Nettleship to stay on the ground the night of the burglary, but did not do it; witness took a man along with him to shadow him, because he knew the character of those he was dealing with and had no confidence in them.

Mr. Davidge delayed the examination of witness somewhat and was quite busy with Smithers and Harrington, in looking over the committee's testimony, to frame questions, and finally asked the Judge to adjourn the Court till to-morrow, to allow him to examine the evidence before completing the cross-examination. The Judge once more directed the jury to be very cautious about their conduct.

The Court was then adjourned till to-morrow, and the jury were taken charge of by the bailiff.

THE GLENDENNING TRIAL.

Mrs. Glendenning's Testimony Flatly Contradicted.

MISS CLINTON'S SPICY REVELATIONS.

Witnesses for the Defence Pelted with Mud.

The trial of the Rev. John S. Glendenning was continued at Jersey City yesterday. The Moderator announced that a lady in the audience had her pocket picked on the previous day, and it would, therefore, be well for the spectators to be on their guard. Among the audience were a large number of persons from New York and Brooklyn.

Rev. Mr. Edwards stated that the young lady whose testimony was so eagerly sought by the defence had disappeared and re used to testify.

Rev. Dr. Riggs proceeded to cross-examine the Rev. Mr. Moore. The witness was also placed in the crucible by Mr. Edwards. In answer to the question how he came to meet Mr. Glendenning in New York when they were going to the Infant Asylum he answered that he knew where to find him in New York, as he had visited him there before.

Rev. Dr. Imbrie, one of the prosecuting committee, was the next witness called for the defence. He testified that he visited the asylum in Clinton place for the purpose of securing the attendance of the nurse as a witness; he thought he could induce the officers of the institution to permit the nurse to come without infringing on any of their rules; Mrs. Wermore told him that the nurse was gone from the institution and that she was

A VERY GOSSIPY WOMAN;

he made a strong appeal to the physicians in view of the great importance of the issues involved in the case, but they were inflexible, stating that the rules of the institution must be preserved; the witness further asked Mrs. Wetmore if she would have any objection to come over and testify to the character of the nurse, as it was of the greatest importance that the question should be settled; she answered, however, that she did not like publicity, and she knew her name would

GET INTO THE PAPERS

if she did so. The physicians informed him that the nurse was not sent away on account of this matter. During the progress of the trial the prosecuting committee obtained information as to her whereabouts in New York and they brought her forward. She volunteered to come and testify in the case. They told her that they wanted her simply to tell the truth. The prosecuting committee never saw her till within two hours before she came on the stand to testify. She came directly from Mrs. Metz's house, just at the time when the prosecuting committee were about giving up all hope of seeing her.

A MOTHER TO THE RESCUE.

Mrs. Glendenning, mother of the accused pastor, was the next witness. She walked into the church leaning on the arm of the Rev. Mr. Wall. She appeared very weak and nervous, having just recovered from illness. She testified:—My son was born in Western Pennsylvania, seven miles from Pittsburg, in 1849; he was not accustomed to be out in the evenings; my daughter was accustomed to accompany him to and from the church; he was out as late as ten or eleven, but not often; my daughter or myself invariably waited up for him; never knew him to be out alone as late as one or two o'clock; he was out late with my daughter at parties; knew that he

CALLED ON MISS POMEROY

sometimes; his salary is $2,000; he keeps house and supports his family; he has many other expenses, such as purchasing books, so that his means are limited; he did not have much idea of the value of money; he did not think much or think much of his giving presents to Miss Pomeroy, as she was our organist and a poor girl.

What is your opinion regarding his

INSIGHT INTO FEMALE CHARACTER?

A. I think he don't know much about it. (Laughter.) The witness counted on his fingers about on last New Year's Day, Thanksgiving, and at other times important to the defence. She said that on the 4th of July, 1874, he was at home most of the day; that he went out in the afternoon and soon came back and took his sister to the fireworks.

Witness continued—They returned home about nine o'clock; he afterwards took a walk up the street on an errand for us, but did not stay long; he has a pistol, but he did not often carry it; he did not carry it between June 1 and July 16 of this year; at night he would lay it on a chair beside his bed to frighten anyone who might come in; I saw it on the chair and it was

POINTED TOWARD HIS HEAD,

some clothes having been thrown on the chair; I got frightened and took the pistol and locked it up; I kept it in my possession.

The witness here detailed a conversation with Miss Clinton, which was simply impugning the character of the Miller family and Miss Pomeroy, but she would relate no specific charge. The prosecution objected on the ground that in a matter involving the reputation of the Miller family they should have Miss Clinton herself examined. As she had

REFUSED TO APPEAR

and testify in the church a commission should be appointed to take her testimony. The Moderator appointed the following members a commission to take her testimony:—Messrs. Eddy Marshall, Booth, Fisher, Waterbury and Halsey.

Cross-examined—Did not know any one ever complained to me about Miss Pomeroy endeavoring to attract his attention; never knew him to make any presents to Miss Pomeroy except the locket; if he went often to see her I would know it, as I always found him

TRUTHFUL BOY;

believe I know how he spent all his money; did not think there was any imprudence on the part of a minister making presents to a member of his congregation; heard a rumor of my son's being engaged to Miss Pomeroy; did not believe it to be true; he told me they were not engaged.

Q. Will you state from your own knowledge whether he was out late without your knowing it, or, in other words, can you recall every evening from the 1st of January last? A. I can say positively he was not out alone a single night during that time; did not know anything about Miss Pomeroy's character, but I thought she was a very bold girl; saw her walk with gentlemen; I knew two of them; heard other things about her that I did not like; thought she was very impudent to young gentlemen.

DR. RIGGS' TWO-EDGED QUERY.

Q. How is it, then, that you did not think it improper for your son to make her presents? A. (with hesitation) I did not—well, I did not see much about it; often told him that if he could not come out of the church without paying subjected to annoyance by her I did not see how he could get along at all.

THE RECUSANT WITNESS APPEARS.

Miss Agnes N. Clinton testified:—Mr. Glendenning visited me one Saturday evening at the house of my cousin, Mrs. Agnes Miller; while he was talking to me in the parlor Miss Pomeroy was standing outside on the stoop; Mr. Miller went to the door and saw her at the window looking in through the blinds; she showed me her watch and she said she bought it herself in New York; she told me there was no connection between her and Mr. Glendenning; she said that my presence at Mrs. Agnes Miller; Miss Pomeroy was not pretty; she had not many gentlemen admirers; don't think she ever kept company with any one but Mr. Glendenning.

MRS. GLENDENNING FLATLY CONTRADICTED.

Q. Did you ever state to Mrs. Glendenning that the Miller family was a bad family? A. I never did.

Q. Did you ever say anything to her in West Fourth street, New York; told her of her performance about measuring the head, the temples, the feet, the toes, &c.; she measured witness' toes, she said, to see if she was parrot-toed; Maggie, when she came over, asked her to show her how the gypsy did it, and they went through the same performance; the best thing to use as a measure, she said, she thought was the clothes line, so she went to the clothes basket and got it; it was necessary for Maggie to get upon a chair and place the line about her neck; the two ends then hung down; the measurement about her neck was fourteen inches; marked it with a pin, but the pin would not hold well, so Maggie made a noose about her neck; witness was measuring her feet and toes; Maggie, to get the other end of the line out of the way and also to bring the rope tight, threw one end over the top of the door; they heard some one coming up the stairs, and Maggie said:—"Don't let them come in and see how foolish we are acting;" so she left Maggie on the chair and ran out, meeting Mrs. Knowles just as she was coming up stairs in search of her daughter; Mrs. Knowles asked for Mary Jane and Irene; just then the girls called out from the foot of the stairs and also called witness to come down and see what they were doing; she went down, and they showed her some sensational papers and cards; she was absent about seventeen minutes, and when she returned Maggie was strangled, hanging against the door; she hardly remembered what she said to her; she remembered taking her hand and asking her what she could do for her, praying for her, and searching for the scissors to cut her down; all she remembered was that she saw Maggie's eyes and teeth staring at her; Maggie had artificial teeth, and they seemed to be looking at her; it all seemed to her like a dream, something which occurred when she was a child, and of which she only had an indistinct remembrance; she did not know how Maggie was strangled, unless by falling from the chair against the door and closing it tightly upon the rope; she felt of Maggie's heart, and it had ceased beating; the child began to cry, and she took it up, but what occurred after that she was unable to say. District Attorney Winslow cross-examined the prisoner for some length, trying in every manner to shake her testimony, but she related the same story even more distinctly. Up to the time of the terrible affair her memory appeared to be very good.

Mr. P. Keady, the junior counsel, took the stand and confirmed many of the statements made by the prisoner.

The District Attorney called Mr. Jeremiah Lawson and John Lewis to the stand to contradict some of the statements made by Mr. Keady.

Dr. Corry was then recalled and questioned with reference to the foetus. Before the question was entirely framed however, General Tracy objected because it had not been touched upon in the direct examination. The question was ruled out. At three o'clock General Tracy commenced to sum up, occupying about two hours. Mr. Winslow then proceeded to sum up, and, when he had concluded, Judge Tappan charged the jury and they retired to consider their verdict.

THE DELANEY HOMICIDE.

Official Investigation—Coroner's Verdict Against Hayes—He is Committed to the Tombs.

Coroner Eickhoff yesterday held an inquest in the case of Thomas E. Delaney, formerly of No. 222 Henry street, whose death it is alleged resulted from a pistol shot wound of the head, at the hands of Thomas Hayes, during a quarrel between them at the corner of Jackson and Madison streets on the evening of the 7th ult.

George Nethercott, of No. 44 Jackson street, deposed that he met Delaney and Hayes at the house of witness on the evening of September 7; deceased came up to the house previously, and said Hayes wanted to see witness; told him to tell Hayes that he would be down in a minute; before the witness had a chace to go down stairs Hayes came up into his room; witness asked if he wanted to see him, he replied he did; witness went down stairs with him; Delaney was sitting at the door, and Hayes said to him, "I will flatten your head in the morning, you ——;" witness said to Hayes, "I do not want any such language used around my door;" Hayes then asked the witness to go down to Cherry street, but he declined, as he had no business there; Hayes and witness started up toward Grand street, and, when between Monroe and Madison streets, Mr. Delaney came up and asked Hayes what he meant by flattening his head in the morning; Hayes told him to go away, or he would break him in half; deceased said to Hayes, "I will send you to State Prison, where you ought to have been years ago;" witness took each of them by the arm and told them to stop quarrelling or they would be taken up; witness shoved Hayes in toward the houses and deceased toward the gutter; they still kept jawing, until they all got to the corner of Jackson and Madison streets, when the prisoner ran around the corner of Madison street, and, calling to the deceased, said, "Tommy, come around here;" witness then stepped off the corner and prisoner called to deceased again to come around the corner; witness told deceased to go home, and he turned his back to go down Jackson street, and the witness started toward Grand street; heard a pistol shot, and, turning around, saw prisoner grab his hat from his own head and run through Madison street; ran after him about 150 feet and then lost sight of him; went back to Jackson street to see how deceased was and saw a large crowd of people around him; he was taken to a drug store, and witness notified the police of the shooting, and Officer Fagan, of the Thirteenth precinct, arrested prisoner about fifteen minutes after the deceased was shot; witness heard the pistol shot, but did not see a pistol in the prisoner's possession that night; did not see a knife in deceased's hand while they were quarrelling; deceased and prisoner were sober that night.

Emanuel Harlan, of No. 18 Jackson street, testified that one evening in the fore part of September three men passed his door; heard loud talking and quarrelling and took no further notice; saw the men stopped at the corner of Jackson and Madison streets, and the witness saw one man slap another man and immediately afterward shoot him; the man who was shot staggered and walked up a little ways and fell toward a wagon; he was pic

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING

BOOTH'S THEATRE, corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.—GUY MANNERING, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.—MACBETH. Miss Cushman.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Miss Ada Dyas, Mr. Montague. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—Italian Opera—IL TROVATORE, at 1:30 P. M.; closes at 4 P. M. Mlle. Heilbron.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—THE DELUGE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. The Kirally Family. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—MOORCROFT; OR, THE DOUBLE WEDDING, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Sara Jewett, Louis James. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.

MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE, ADRIENNE THE ACTRESS and THE JEALOUS WIFE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mrs. Bowers, J. C. McCollom. Matinee at 2 P. M.—THE HUNCHBACK.

ROBINSON HALL, Sixteenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c., at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Dan Bryant. Matinee at 2 P. M.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, No. 585 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

LYCEUM THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—ROMEO AND JULIET, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Miss Neilson, Mr. Barnes.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Third avenue, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets.—INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

COLOSSEUM, Broadway, corner of Thirty fifth street.—STORM OVER PARIS and MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS, at 2:30 P. M. and 7:45 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner of thirtieth street.—THE SIN PHANTOM, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. OLIVER TWIST, at 2 P. M.; closes at 4:30 P. M. Lucille Western, Sophie Miles.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

PARK THEATRE, Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty second streets.—GILDED AGE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. John T. Raymond. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

SOMERVILLE GALLERY, BATTLE OF LOOK OUT MOUNTAIN, daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—BEGONE DULL CARE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Frederic Maccabe. Matinee at 2 P. M.

TIVOLI THEATRE, Eighth street, between Second and Third avenues.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street.—EIN ERFOLG, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1874.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be partly cloudy and frosty.

UNCLE DICK runs like a prairie fire.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The market was without feature. Investment securities were in moderate demand. Money was easy at 2½ and 3 per cent on call loans, and gold steady at 110⅛.

THE AMENDED RULE in regard to the uniform of the police, and the times at which it must be worn, is published in full to-day.

IF EVER A MAN deserved to be lynched it was Martin Groves, whose horrible crime is told to-day. Yet, even in his case, it would have been better had he been hung legally.

WHAT HAS become of the "Big Judge?"

THE KING OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS has been made known to every one in America by Mr. John Brougham's beautiful ode, and when he arrives at San Francisco we think it should be sung in his honor.

WE PUBLISH elsewhere an article from the *Journal des Débats* upon the protest of the Spanish government against the aid given by France to the Carlists, with a definition of the French position in the matter.

ONE FACT Is beyond peradventure. The next Mayor of New York and the next Governor will both be good men.

THE DEBATE in the Episcopal Church in respect to ritualism is not likely to come to a satisfactory close. The House of Bishops has sent back to the deputies the canon recently adopted, and the whole question is thus reopened.

Now if the "bosom friends" had only nominated Uncle Dick for Mayor instead of Wickham, what a run he would have made!

THE PROCEEDINGS yesterday in the trial of Supervisor of Elections Davenport were of much importance. A number of prominent citizens appeared as witnesses, and among them were District Attorney Bliss, Oswald Ottendorfer, Mr. Goodlett, Judge Noah Davis and Mr. Davenport himself.

"BOSOM FRIEND" MORRISSEY has begun a campaign in the pools. The "pool-selling" is no real indication of the canvass. When Havemeyer ran for Mayor he was the lowest in the pools.

THE *National Republican*, official organ and source of all wisdom, does not know what to think.

THE REASON SENATOR EDMUNDS could not speak the other evening was because he had to go to Washington to "fix" Grant on the third term. But stubborn Ulysses would not be fixed. He despises newspapers too much to be in any way influenced by their "clamors."

THE TIDES OF THE ELECTION are running high. The anti-Tammany movement continues in full strength. John Kelly's speeches are calculated to aid it. John should avoid anxiety.

The State Canvass.

We are approaching the end of perhaps the most singular political canvass which has taken place in this State for many years. When it opened it seemed to be, in the main, a personal contest between two well known citizens. Between Governor Dix and Mr. Tilden there was little to choose except in those personal qualities which secure favor and popularity. They were trained in the same school; they had been old political associates; they had always held the same views on the currency, the tariff, the fiscal policy of the government and on that whole range of questions; and there seemed no other reason why the citizens of New York should prefer one of them to the other for their chief magistrate than personal predilections. Had the canvass continued to stand on this footing the result could not have been doubtful. Governor Dix has held so many and such conspicuous positions, and has always had the good fortune to act so popular a part in every important emergency, that in a mere personal contest between him and Mr. Tilden he would have had great advantages. It is fortunate for Mr. Tilden and unfortunate for Governor Dix that the contest was quickly shifted to other ground.

But in passing from personal to public grounds the canvass went through an intermediate stage which is instructive to those who reflect on it. The respective war records of these two candidates were industriously paraded and contrasted by the supporters of General Dix; but, meanwhile, Tilden steadily gained and Dix as steadily lost in popular strength. It was not because the people of this State prefer Mr. Tilden's war record to that of General Dix, but because they have ceased to care for such points at all. It is demonstrated that war records are spent ammunition in our political contests, and that no candidate has hereafter anything to gain or to lose by his zeal or his slackness in the great crisis of 1861. Even Mr. O'Conor, who was classed as a pro-Southern extremist during our great struggle, is as much esteemed and honored to-day as Governor Dix. The time is past when political capital can be made out of a war record, and the fact that Mr. Tilden has steadily gained strength while his political opponents were assailing his course during the war attests the public sense that all such topics have passed from politics to history. It is demonstrated that our political contests can no longer be influenced by the obsolete questions which divided the country thirteen years ago.

The New York canvass, in connection with the political canvass in other States, proves that another exciting topic has been consigned to "the tomb of the Capulets." The old stock topic of Southern outrages has been vigorously worked this fall, but with no practical result beyond that of disgusting the people of the North. It has been felt that if widespread disorder is the fruit of the republican policy in the South, after so long a trial under republican superintendence, the breaches of order are fairly chargeable either to the system or to inexcusable blunders in its administration. The republican party has steadily lost ground, both in this State and everywhere in the North, by its attempts to exploit the Southern outrage business as a means of influencing votes. Appeals of this kind, like records on the point of loyalty during the war, are spent ammunition, which can never be fired off again with any practical effect. Mr. Tilden has been constantly gaining in strength during a canvass in which this class of topics has been freely used, and if the republican party is wise it will never have recourse again to these obsolete grounds of appeal. It must stand or fall by its skill in meeting the present wants of the country.

Governor Dix's canvass, which opened under flattering auspices, began to decline as soon as his political opponents pushed him into identification with President Grant and held him responsible as a supporter of the administration. As soon as it ceased to be a personal contest between Tilden and Dix and was changed into a contest between Grant and a dissatisfied people, in which Dix stood as Grant's sponsor and representative, every day brought accessions to the Tilden side. It is well for Tilden that this election was not held immediately after the nominations. It was his good fortune to become the rallying point of all the elements of opposition in this State. A great impulse was given to his canvass by the October elections. Since the returns from Ohio and Indiana were received Dix's heavy majority two years ago has seemed to the New York democracy an obstacle which they might reasonably hope to overcome.

Questions of State policy are having no perceptible influence in this contest. The pending constitutional amendments are not a party question, and, aside from the amendments, no State measures of any consequence are involved in the canvass. Neither party has any distinctive policy respecting the canals or their management, respecting railroads or *pro rata* freight bills, respecting the methods of State taxation, the usury laws, the government of cities, or any other subject of State legislation. A lively interest is indeed felt in the political complexion of the next Legislature; not, however, in relation to any laws it may pass, but solely with reference to the choice of a federal Senator to succeed Mr. Fenton. So, in every point of view, this State election hinges on national politics.

But the republican interest and the democratic interest centre in different points. One party is chiefly concerned to elect the Governor, the other to control the Legislature. If each succeeds in its principal object it will be a curious illustration of the potency of interested personal influence. There are two distinguished citizens of the State who take a peculiar interest in this election from different points of view. These two citizens are Mr. Tilden and ex-Governor Morgan, both men of wealth, public spirit and personal ambition, and both unwilling to be defeated in any object to which their reputation is publicly committed. Both are skilful and experienced political manipulators, and as neither ever grudged money when its legitimate expenditure would carry a party point, neither will allow a canvass to fail for want of pecuniary means when personal pride as well as party success is involved. Mr. Morgan is exerting himself to the utmost to carry the Legislature, caring little for the result of the gubernatorial contest; Mr. Tilden, on the other hand, is doing his best to secure the Governorship, taking no very active interest in the Legislature. It is quite possible that each may succeed, in which case the New York election will be a drawn game, Tilden and the democrats having the advantage in honor and *éclat*, and Morgan and the republicans in substantial influence on national politics. There is no concentration of democratic effort to carry the Legislature, because that party has no fixed candidate for the Senatorship. Neither Church nor Seymour nor Kernan has any assurance that he would be the choice of the democracy for the Senatorship, and neither of them has a personal spur to exertion even if he had money to spend, and was willing to spend it, in the canvass for Assemblymen. Morgan has this field to himself, and his personal interest in the election does not really run counter to that of Tilden. As the Grant party accepted Dix from necessity, not choice, they will not grieve over his defeat if they succeed in the Legislature, and nobody will be surprised to see Morgan chosen Senator at the expense of General Dix. In that case the Custom House wing of the republicans will claim a victory in the State and assert that the defeat of Dix vindicates their political judgment, which was overruled in the nomination for Governor.

The third term question is an important element in this canvass, and Governor Dix has probably injured his prospects by meddling with it out of season. Had he spoken immediately after his nomination, while the tide was running strongly in his favor, he would have checkmated the attempt to identify him with the administration, which has enabled the democrats to make their principal gains. But he shrunk from so bold a step. He waited till his canvass was nearly desperate, and at last declared his opposition to a third term when it was too late to separate his fortunes from those of the administration, and when his tardy declaration furnished Grant's friends an excuse which they wanted to sacrifice Dix to Morgan. Nothing would please Grant's parasites better than to see Dix pay the penalty of defeat for opposing the third term and Morgan assured of the Senatorship, as a proof that the Grant republicans would have carried the State if a gubernatorial candidate had not been forced on them against their judgment.

THE FACT THAT ANDREW H. GREEN supports Wickham for Mayor is not without its disturbing influence in the canvass.

An English View of America.

The *Saturday Review* has a reputation for cynicism, which it occasionally indulges at the expense of the United States. It is a brilliant, superficial, not always trustworthy publication, which never sacrifices brilliancy for truth, and says things more because they are bright than because they are true. America is always a safe subject on which to address an English audience. When Dickens wrote "Pickwick" he made one of the characters advise another that the sure way to retrieve his fortunes was to go to America and write a book abusing the Americans. He took his own advice a few years later, and wrote a book which he was glad enough to regret when he sought to increase his fortune out of American pockets. The same principle seems to control all English criticism of America, and with the exception of the book of Sir Charles Dilke we know of none which can even be called reasonably fair in its estimate of the resources or character of the United States.

We can understand how a campaign like the one now coming to a close would "perplex and amuse" even the *Saturday Review*. But it cannot comprehend the Havemeyer and Kelly war, nor the presentation of it which has appeared in the HERALD, nor how it is that hanging people should have become more expensive under Kelly than his predecessors, unless "it may have been," as in the case of Jeremiah O'Brien, "in compliment to the distinguished Irish name which he bore that he was hanged regardless of expense." This, however, was only a phase of the preliminary contest, and we question what the *Saturday Review* would say of the canvass in its present phase, and especially of the scorn and anger and bitter contumely now pervading the press. We learn that one editor is a ticket-of-leave man, that another is a forger, that a third lives in terror of the Sheriff and that another has been bribed by Mr. Tilden to the extent of fifty thousand dollars. When we say these things of one another what can we expect from our English critics but scornful, angry criticism? But we know that, after all, we are not so bad as we seem, and if we were disposed to be censorious we might write a series of cynical articles about England based upon the Mordaunt case, the Tichborne case and other extraordinary social phenomena which have tarnished the fair fame of England. But this would not be fair, any more than it is fair for the *Saturday Review* to write as it does of America. There is a mighty England outside of Tichbornes and Mordaunts, with all the elements of virtue, power, manliness and civilization, just as there is a mighty America above the Kellys and Havemeyers of New York. If the *Saturday Review* were only as candid as it is brilliant it would be better for the relations between the two countries. It insists upon cynicism, forgetting that in many respects cynicism is cowardice.

WHAT IS JIMMY O'BRIEN doing on the charter ticket?

GOVERNOR DIX AND INFLATION.—We are permitted to publish a strong private letter, written to President Grant by Governor Dix last March, urging the President to veto the Inflation bill. This letter is highly creditable to the Governor's patriotism and sagacity, and although it throws no new light on his financial views it attests his deep sincerity and earnestness in that important conjuncture. His message to the Legislature might, perhaps, have been ascribed to a desire to court popular favor, but no such imputation can lie against an urgent private letter to the President. We commend this admirable letter to the favorable consideration of the voters of this State.

THE LATEST RUMOR is that John Kelly is weary of his alliance with John Morrissey, and means to throw Jimmy Hayes. So even a friendship as beautiful as that of David and Jonathan may be sacrificed on the altar of political ambition.

THE AMIABLE, elegant and scholarly George William Curtis has been forced into the canvass by the HERALD. This is another illustration of "mysterious influence."

The Louisiana Election.

We print this morning a letter from New Orleans in which the abuses practised under the Kellogg usurpation are depicted in vivid colors, and perhaps with more feeling and passion than belong to an impartial observer. But we have no doubt that our correspondent faithfully reflects the sentiment of the respectable part of that community, nor that the facts are truly given from their point of view. But we wish to refer only to that part of his letter which relates to the approaching election.

The Louisiana election takes place on Monday, one day earlier than in the other States which choose their officers in November. It would naturally be supposed that the result could not be doubtful after the complaints which have been so constantly made of the hideous effects of the Kellogg misrule, and in a perfectly fair election it is probable that the anti-Kellogg party would easily succeed. But the conservatives expect no fairness. The registration is infected with wholesale frauds, which are apparent on a bare statement of the results. The registration of white voters in the city of New Orleans is in the proportion of about one in five of the white inhabitants, whereas the registration of negroes is in the proportion of one to three. Of course the number of voters never, in any community, bore so large a ratio to the population. Negro voting is bad enough, even when it is honest, but it is intolerable when a large proportion of the votes are fraudulent. If the Kellogg party carries the State by means of such barefaced frauds, it will only intensify the spirit of discontent. We are glad to be assured that the white citizens are determined that the peace of the State shall not be disturbed by their agency during the election, and that they will afterwards have recourse only to legal means of redress.

Jerome Park Races To-Day.

To-day the extra fall meeting at Jerome Park will present attractions enough to draw thousands of our citizens to the splendid race course and the lovely scenes which surround it. The five events, including a hack race for gentlemen riders and two grand steeplechases, will certainly afford unusually exciting amusement, especially at this season of the year. For much of this agreeable prospect the public is indebted to Mr. Leonard W. Jerome, who has been untiring in his efforts to make the park which bears his celebrated name the fashionable resort of the metropolis. Though Mr. Jerome does not himself own any racing horses he keeps his colors, and will no doubt defend them when they are challenged. Any one can own racing horses, but few persons can display colors as famous and brilliant as those which Mr. Jerome has made the symbols of the morality and the ambition of the turf. In this particular respect Mr. Jerome stands at the head of all who sustain and honor this beautiful amusement, and when he chooses to enter horses to bear upon the course the colors which now hang like banners on the wall it may be safely predicted they will not be far from the front.

Recorder Hackett.

The term of the Court of General Sessions, which expired yesterday, was remarkable for the vast amount of work that was done, and Recorder Hackett was, no doubt, justified when addressing the Grand Jury in saying that "no Grand Jury or criminal court in this or any other State in the Union has ever transacted so much great and important business in so brief a period." The compliment which the Recorder paid to the Grand Jury for their zeal and energy we may properly take occasion to bestow upon him also. He deserves the thanks of the community for the impartiality with which he has rendered justice and the fearlessness with which he has punished crime. The contrast between his administration of justice and that which at one time made the New York Bench notorious for incapacity is like that of night and day. He has made his court a terror to evil-doers and has filled the State Prison with rogues who are unfit to be at liberty. If crime has decreased in New York within the past two years no man is more to be thanked than Recorder Hackett for the benefit society has experienced.

The Indians.

Sufficient vigor has not been shown by the government in its efforts to bring the Kickapoo tribe of Indians again under the restraint of the United States law. At present they may be looked upon as a privileged band of brigands, who rob and plunder at their good will. Unfortunately for the Texans exposed to the depredations of these savages their district is too remote to exercise much influence on the men in power at Washington. Nor is there a prospect of plunder to edge on the politicians to interest themselves in the affairs of the border. Probably the next administration will be more disposed to assert the national dignity and protect the frontiers from marauders. The active measures taken to suppress the outrages of the Naconees, Kiowas, Comanches and other savage tribes were conceived in the right spirit, and, as will be seen by our despatches, General Sheridan telegraphs to General Sherman that he believes the Indian war is over for the winter. In connection with this important news we present letters from the Washita Agency and Fort Sill, which review the present weak and corrupt Indian policy and prove the necessity of an immediate reform.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, the Mormon President and Prophet, reported only the other day to be so dangerously ill that it was feared he was on his death bed, has, it now appears, so far recovered as to undertake his usual journey to Southern Utah and his winter residence at St. George. As the difference in the winter climate between Salt Lake City and St. George is about the difference between the winter in New York and in Florida the wisdom of this autumnal journey of the aged Mormon chief every year to his winter quarters at St. George will be at once recognized. But on this occasion, particularly, he also escapes the annoyances of United States Marshals and writs and indictments, and all the tortures from the Gentiles which he suffers at Salt Lake City. And, finally, at St. George, as a last resort against Gentile prosecutions, he is conveniently near to Arizona and Nevada and even to Mexico. Our correspondence, published elsewhere to-day, tends to show that matters are likely to take a serious turn after the death of the chief.

Senator Conkling at Last.

Our distinguished Senator, Mr. Roscoe Conkling, whose absence from the canvass has been the cause of so much anxiety to the friends of Governor Dix, made his appearance at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening in an address which we print elsewhere. Senator Conkling will always be read with attention, and his speech has many effective points. He explains his silence by the pressure of "many occupations," although we cannot understand how a statesman at the head of a party, and in the exigencies of an extraordinary campaign, could hesitate about his duty for so long a time as the Senator has hesitated. His speech cannot be regarded as a cheerful effort. He says very little about Governor Dix, nothing at all about the third term, although called upon by the audience, a great deal about the purity of Congressmen and the increase in the tone of public life during his fifteen years of service. These are, we admit, interesting themes, and the Senator treats them with his accustomed eloquence; but, for all the purposes of the canvass, he might have delivered his address before a Young Men's Christian Association or a Social Science Congress, as an essay on political morals. The Senator may ignore the question or denounce it with that scornful eloquence of which he is a master; but it lives. The people will discuss it. Statesmnn as able as Vice President Wilson regard it as the burden of the canvass and a distress to the party, and it will live until destroyed by the President or the verdict of an indignant public opinion.

The Senator, we think, missed a great opportunity as a candidate for the Presidency when he failed to assert himself on this question. He shows how far the spirit of Cæsarism has grown when he permits his complaisance to the President to interfere with his independence as a Senator. The people do not wish to hear Mr. Conkling's views about Tweed or the rebellion. These are dead themes. But they do wish to hear about a question that menaces the liberties of the country, one so vital that every one discusses it with the exception of the Senator himself. The Senator would have made a much more available candidate for the Presidency had he taken the third term bull by the horns, just as Centennial Dix did the other day. He seems to be afraid of the President. A public man never does so well as when he defies a President and trusts the people.

Imperial Dignity.

The *Evening Post*, in an admirable article which we print elsewhere, republishes a letter written by the President to the Convention which nominated him in 1872. In this letter he says:—"When relieved from the responsibilities of my present trust by the election of a successor, whether it be at the end of this term or the next, I hope to leave to him, as Executive, a country at peace within its own borders, at peace with outside nations, with a credit at home and abroad, and without embarrassing questions to threaten its future prosperity." This the *Post* regards as a virtual declaration that the President does not mean to be a candidate for a third election. But, as the editor clearly shows, all its value is destroyed by "his toleration without disapproval, and even in his personal presence, by his own officeholders, of sentiments frequently expressed within his knowledge" in favor of a third term. This the *Post* thinks "is injuring the republican party; but most of all is injuring his own reputation."

Nor can the President escape from this by pleading his "dignity." He once said that his highest purpose was to obey the will of the people. Now here is a question about which the people are deeply concerned. Why does he not solve it? It was not beneath the dignity of Washington or Jefferson or Jackson to do so; why beneath that of Grant? Why should any Executive fold himself in the robes of his imperial reserve? Why should he be so sensitive at this late hour? He has not been an especially dignified President when he had personal ambitions to serve, or personal friends to reward, or personal hopes to gratify. He would show the dignity of a Washington if he were to take up the third term and settle it, before it is settled to his own discomfiture and the destruction of his party by an indignant public opinion.

The Trial of Kullman.

The conviction of Kullman of an attempt to kill Prince Bismarck followed, as a matter of course, his confession. His statement was decidedly cool; he admitted that he had fired at the head because he thought it possible Bismarck might wear a shirt of mail, and explained that he wished to kill the Prince as the great enemy of the Catholic Church. After this the Court had little to do but to decide whether he was accountable for his actions, and the medical testimony thus became of especial importance. It is a singular case. Here is a man who is perfectly sane, who knows the difference between right and wrong, who is intelligent and educated, who coldly and deliberately plans and attempts the assassination of another, not because he has been personally injured, but because he believes his religion has been persecuted. Months elapse between the conception and the commission of the crime, which deprives the criminal of the excuse of sudden passion or temporary insanity. But when he is tried a milder punishment is asked for on the ground of his moral weakness. His maternal grandfather committed suicide; his mother died insane; his father was an habitual drunkard. These antenatal misfortunes are offered in extenuation of his offence. The Court approved this view of his character and declared him responsible only to a limited degree. The sentence of Kullman was, therefore, comparatively light—fourteen years' imprisonment, ten years without civil rights, and to remain under surveillance for life, is not a heavy penalty for his offence.

But the medical argument which the Court at Warzburg recognized as just, if logically carried out, brings us to the brink of an abyss. Is crime disease? Then criminals are objects of pity, not subjects for punishment. If the ancestors of a man make him what he is is it his fault if he is revengeful and treacherous, is it his merit if he is magnanimous and true? He did not choose his grandfather, and if hereditary passions impel him to deeds of crime which hereditary moral weakness cannot restrain, is he to blame for the evil that he does? No, it is the grandfather who is responsible, and if is he whom we should punish if we could. But this grandfather had a grandfather too, and so we follow that endless chain of cause and effect which finally passes out of human view in the mystery which surrounds the origin of evil. Yet it must be conceded that if men like Kullman are to have their crimes palliated by inherited taint then the firm foundations of all human responsibility become frail and shadowy. Men are only what the fates have made them. The world, however, cannot be governed upon such a theory. Excepting in cases of absolute and extreme insanity it assumes that men have the power to do right or wrong, as they please, and it would avail nothing to the prisoner who is brought before Recorder Hackett to plead that he inherited murder from his father or that his mother bequeathed him an irresistible desire to steal. Earthly tribunals cannot make these delicate subtleties elements of justice, yet every year science is more clearly displaying the awful truth that hereditary tendencies, accidents of birth and physical structure are mysteriously interwoven with the moral nature of man. It is the old problem over which the world, from the earliest ages, has puzzled and pondered in vain.

Good Men for the Assembly.

The Philadelphia *Press* comments upon the support given to Hamilton Fish, Jr., and Frederick W. Seward for the Assembly, and regrets the absence of men of the same stamp from the Pennsylvania canvass. We accept candidates like Mr. Seward, Mr. Fish, Mr. Lane and Mr. Schieffelin as evidences of the tendency of respectable young men to enter into legislative life. The trouble has been, both in Albany and Harrisburg, that proper men found no congeniality, no sympathy, no opportunity for efficient public service. Legislation became degraded. Men were bought and sold like cattle in the shambles. Tammany conventions, as a general thing, nominated bullet-headed, whiskey-drinking, gin-peddling adventurers, who went to Albany to make money. The republicans nominated revenue inspectors, officers of customs and men who voted at the beck of the Collector of the Port. We do not see much improvement in the present nominations. Three-fourths of the men on the legislative tickets of all parties are utterly unfit, and their appearance in Albany will disgrace New York. The only way to cure this is to encourage young men of character, education and ability to go into public careers. We can best encourage them by singling them out for commendation and support, without regard to party, as the HERALD has singled out Mr. Fish, Mr. Seward and other gentlemen of equal character. It is of very little consequence comparatively what the political complexion of the Assembly may be, but it is of every importance that honest and able men should be elected. We want men who will go there as representatives of New York, and not as mere machines to vote for Mr. Seymour or Mr. Morgan for the Senate.

If the people will only carefully vote for the good men on the Assembly tickets and defeat the bad men the leaders of the political parties will learn the lesson. But so long as the people calmly accept Tammany "rounders" and Custom House "bummers" as representatives such characters will be nominated, and, we regret to think, in many cases elected.

"L'HOMME QUI RIT"—Grant, when he thinks of the third term.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

They have begun to shoot at Kellogg.

Lilacs have bloomed this month in the Paris Jardin des Plantes.

Professor M. B. Riddle, of Hartford, is sojourning at the Grand Hotel.

Rev. W. R. Alger, of Boston, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mr. Matthew Hale, of Albany, yesterday arrived at the Gilsey House.

Mr. Aristides Welch, of Philadelphia, is stopping at the Hoffman House.

Rev. John J. McCook, of Hartford, is registered at the Albermarle Hotel.

Chaplain John B. Van Meter, United States Navy, is quartered at the Astor House.

Ex-Governor William Dennison, of Ohio, is among the latest arrivals at the Windsor Hotel.

Lieutenant Colonel Frederick D. Grant and wife are residing temporarily at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

It is reported that Don Alfonso and his wife, Donna Bianca, have returned to France from the Spanish border territory.

The London *Athenæum* holds that Sothern's acting "has passed wholly outside the limits of art, even as applied to caricature."

All officers of the regular Spanish Army who joined Don Carlos are restored to their former grade upon deserting the pretender.

If we are to believe the French papers the occasion of the cremation of Lady Dilke by Siemens at Dresden was a veritable "reunion of savans."

Professors J. H. Thayer and C. M. Mead, of Andover Seminary, and Professor George E. Day, of New Haven, have apartments at the Everett House.

Grant says "it is fitting that at stated periods we should cease from our accustomed pursuits." Will Moses and the rest stop their jobbery on this account?

At first it was the country that was the victim of Grant's friendship; now it is Grant himself. This is what over in the Bowery is called "Ret-ter-ri-bu-tion."

Mr. Valentine W. Bromley, an English artist who has been taking sketches in the Indian country for Lord Dunraven, leaves for Europe in the Celtic to-day.

One hundred and seventy-two Frenchmen who were induced to emigrate to Lower Canada by rose-colored representations write home that they are in misery and want help.

Mr. J. M. Walker, President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, and Mr. Albert Keep, President of the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company, are at the Windsor Hotel.

M. Thiers, in his speeches in Italy, has spoken so freely against the present government of France that the Italian authorities have been compelled to remind him that the relations between France and Italy are friendly.

Some time ago a Parisian manager, not so rich as they are here, borrowed a twenty franc piece of a Bohemian, and the Bohemian has lived on the *café* men ever since on the tradition that "a manager had accepted a piece from him."

A party of Philadelphia officials, including ex-Mayor Morton McMichael and several members of the Park Commission, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday morning, and during the afternoon paid a visit to Central Park.

Mrs. Marsh, an authoress, has just died in England. She was the widow of Mr. Marsh, junior member of the banking house of Fauntleroy, Graham, Stracey & Marsh, which firm went to pieces when Fauntleroy was hanged for forgery.

At Neuilly, in the suburbs of Paris, there is a harem, which the police have inquired into and—left alone. It is in the home of a Turk. He has 160 wives, but keeps the mass of them at Constantinople, and only brings twelve to Paris at a time.

GERMANY.

Crown Condolence with a Catholic Prelate.

BERLIN, Oct. 30, 1874.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany have sent a personal letter of condolence to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Breslau, who was badly hurt by being thrown from his carriage.

KULLMAN AND BISMARCK.

The Prisoner Convicted and Sentenced—Physiological Classification of the Criminal.

BERLIN, Oct. 30, 1874.

The trial of Kullman was resumed at nine o'clock this morning.

INHERITED TAINTS IMPELLING TO CRIME.

Dr. Reinecke testified that he did not consider Kullman a religious or political fanatic, nor that he possessed a natural predisposition to crime; neither was he a common murderer. His powers of comprehension of right and wrong are unimpaired; but, on the other hand, he inherited a deficiency of moral strength. His maternal grandfather committed suicide, his mother died deranged and his father was an habitual drunkard. These facts, Dr. Reinecke thinks, are calculated to produce in Kullman a want of independence in forming opinions, susceptibility to external impressions, coldness of heart, vanity and tendency to violence. He is therefore of opinion that although Kullman may be considered an accountable being, his nature nevertheless possesses a hereditary morbid disposition calculated to affect his free will.

HERR HUBRICH,

director of a lunatic asylum, deposed that while the prisoner was very deficient in moral sense yet his free will was so triflingly affected that there was scarcely any ground for mitigation.

RELIGIOUS INFLUENCES.

The President of the Court read reports from the police authorities of Magdeburg and the Public Prosecutor of Salzwedel concerning Kullman's connection with Catholic societies in those cities; also an anonymous communication addressed to Bismarck and signed, "One for All Roman Catholic Christians."

Herr Gerhard, the counsel for the defence, read inflammatory extracts from Stœrman's lecture delivered before the Catholic societies and from a speech of Ruidel, all of which the accused had heard and which must have had their effect on a mind like his.

THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR,

in closing the case for the government, took occasion to indignantly brand as false the audacious assertion made shortly after the attempted assassination that the whole affair was a farce planned by Prince Bismarck himself. He then entered into an analysis of the testimony. Only two questions were to be considered:—

First.—Did Kullman intend to kill Bismarck? Did he fire the pistol with that object?

Second.—Was the deed premeditated? The prisoner had unhesitatingly answered both in the affirmative. He was not originally a fanatic; he only became one at Salzwedel. The act was merely one of brutal violence springing from desire of revenge, and had not one palliating feature.

The prosecutor concluded by asking the jury to find the prisoner guilty and demanding a sentence of fifteen years imprisonment.

THE DEFENCE RESTS.

Herr Gerhard made the closing speech for the defence. He reviewed the conflict between Church and State and showed how it had wrought upon the mind of the accused. Kullman, who was not previously troubled in mind by religion, became a fanatic through the lectures before the Catholic societies of which he was a member. The counsel attributed the prisoner's determination to commit the crime to the influence of these speeches, which, combined with hereditary affliction produced a morbid state of mind, in which he was not responsible for his actions. Under the circumstances the counsel considered he was entitled to ask of the jury a verdict of acquittal.

KULLMAN'S HISTORY OF HIS LIFE CAREER.

After some further remarks by counsel on both sides Kullman gave a narrative of his life. He said his apprenticeship had corrupted him, and later the taunts of Protestant fellow workmen rendered the situation intolerable. No one in Salzwedel was responsible for the attempt. News of the imprisonment of the Archbishop of Posen suggested to him the idea of killing Bismarck.

JUDICIAL SUMMING UP.

The President of the Court summed up the medical testimony to the effect that at the time of the assassination, as well as at present, Kullman was accountable for his acts to but a limited degree.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

Kullman was found guilty as charged in the indictment, and sentenced to imprisonment for fourteen years in the House of Correction and ten years' suspension of his civil rights, and to remain under surveillance for life.

THE DEMEANOR OF THE CONVICT.

Kullman heard the sentence without emotion. He refused to appeal, and was removed to prison under a strong escort.

COUNT VON ARNIM'S CASE.

BERLIN, Oct. 30, 1874.

The trial proper of Count Von Arnim will begin within two weeks.

SPAIN.

The Army of the North To Be Reinforced by the Republic.

MADRID, Oct. 30, 1874.

The government has acceded to General Lascerna's demand for reinforcements for the Army of the North. He has therefore returned to Logrono and will resume command of that army.

THE QUESTION OF THE EAST

The Great Powers to Watch the Course of Events in the Danubian Principalities.

VIENNA, Oct. 30, 1874.

The Prince of Montenegro a few days ago sent a telegraphic despatch to the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, as senior member of the diplomatic body there, pointing out the desirability of an investigation into the recent conflict between the Christians and Turks as a matter of international interest.

The Russian Ambassador replied that the Grand Vizier had promised that justice should be done, and that the diplomatic body would confine itself at present to watching the course of events.

CENTRAL ASIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 30, 1874.

Late advices from Central Asia report that the insurrection in Khokand has been suppressed.

INDIA.

The Cotton Crop of the Bombay Presidency in a Magnificent Condition.

BOMBAY, Oct. 30, 1874.

The cotton crop in the Presidency of Bombay is in a magnificent condition and promises the largest yield ever recorded. The crop is a fortnight in advance of that of 1873. Picking has fairly commenced.

ARREST OF A CANADIAN MURDERER.

LONDON, Ontario, Oct. 30, 1874.

Henry Fitzsimmons, one of the supposed murderers of Nenham, an Indian doctor, at St. Thomas, in September, 1872, has been arrested in Minnesota. He will be extradited forthwith and tried in Canada. It is said that no trace has been obtained of Lipzey and Fitzgerald, his accomplices.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Congressional Action for the Suppression of the Revolution—Insurrectionist Sympathizers Arrested—General Mitre Evades the Action of the War Department.

LISBON, Oct. 30, 1874.

Advices by mail from Buenos Ayres state that the Congress of the Argentine Confederation has passed a resolution declaring the Republic in a state of siege and voted the necessary money to enable the government to crush the insurrection.

MILITARY RESOURCES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The President of the Argentine Republic says that he can immediately muster and arm 20,000 men.

REBEL SYMPATHIZERS ARRESTED.

Many officials, suspected of sympathizing with the rebels, have been removed and trustworthy men appointed in their place.

The newspapers—*Nacion*, *Pampa*, *Penesa* and *Libertad*—have ceased publication and their editors have fled from the city. The *Nacional*, the official paper, has been suppressed and its editor sent to prison.

GENERAL MITRE ALARMED.

General Mitre sent to the government from Montevideo his resignation as Brigadier in the army. A sealed letter, intimating that he would be arrested, was returned, but Mitre could not be found.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, 1874.

Expected Visit of the King of the Sandwich Islands.

Information has been received here that the following named persons accompany His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, who is momentarily expected at San Francisco, in the United States steamer Benicia:—Elisha H. Allen, Chancellor and Chief Justice of the Kingdom and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States; Governor John O. Dominis, the King's brother-in-law, Chief of Staff and Military Governor of the Island of Oahu; His Excellency Mr. Kapena, a nobleman of that kingdom and Governor of the Island of Mariu; Mr. H. A. P. Carter, the principal merchant and factor of Honolulu, and member of the Privy Council, attaché or associate with Mr. Allen; the King's valet or body servant. The King and his suite, with Mr. Peirce, the United States Minister, numbering seven in all, left Honolulu between the 10th and 15th of October.

Cabinet Meeting.

A Cabinet meeting was held to-day. There were present Secretaries Bristow and Delano, Postmaster General Jewell and Attorney General Williams. Assistant Secretary Cadwallader represented the State Department in the absence of Mr. Fish. Messrs. Robeson and Belknap are absent from the city.

FOREST FIRES.

Progress of the Flames in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky—Millions of Property Destroyed.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 30, 1874.

Accounts of disastrous fires in the forests of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky are accumulating here, some of them alarming in character, owing to the propinquity of towns and villages to the scenes of conflagration. The origin of the fires is unknown; but after the protracted season of drought which has turned the enormous leaf fall into vast beds of tinder and the dry condition of the timber, it is easily seen that the sparks from a locomotive or the smouldering ashes of a camp fire in the woods, scattered by the autumnal wind, would be sufficient to ignite the continuous acres of dry dead leaves wherever woods abound. At Crestline, Ohio, great alarm was felt yesterday lest the fire from the woods on the west would cross the Corporation line and communicate with the town, as a high wind was prevailing and blowing the flames in that direction. The citizens remained up all night and fought the flames, which they at last got under control by felling immense quantities of timber. Great excitement prevailed in Logan, Ohio, for fear the forest fires would destroy the place. At New Lexington, Ohio, the camp meeting buildings were destroyed by the forest fire that almost enveloped the place, but fortunately could not approach nearer than two miles for want of fuel; but at last accounts several habitations scattered through the country were threatened with destruction. At Cambridge, Ohio, the woods are burning fiercely in four different places and threaten to destroy the trestlework of the railroad. At Dodson, Ohio, the sparks from a passenger train ignited a pile of wood yesterday, and the wind drove the flames through the woods, and even fields, destroying a large quantity of cord wood, many valuable fences and enormous quantities of harvested corn belonging to J. Foster. Another citizen of the place, George Reed, also lost his corn harvest. His dwelling and outbuildings were only saved by the united efforts of the neighborhood. The region of Kenton, Ohio, was also

SWEPT BY A FOREST FIRE

that destroyed large quantities of corn, fences and farm buildings. At Ironton, Ohio, and the hills around Hanging Rock, Ohio, the forest fires have destroyed immense quantities of valuable timber. This is the iron region of Southern Ohio, and the loss is serious, on account of cutting short the timber intended for making charcoal for the manufacture of iron. At Belle Fountain, Ohio, the farm house, outbuildings and entire crop of wheat of Mr. John Horn were completely destroyed. the forest fires having communicated by beds of fallen leaves, which the wind swept along the ground like a train of gunpowder. The loss is $40,000. In the vicinity of Sempronius, near Cincinnati, have turned out *en masse* to fight the forest fires. Some residences were consumed, but no loss of life is recorded. The account from Russell, Ky., is serious. The forests are on fire around Russell and the Amanda iron furnaces for an area of four miles, and it is feared that extensive damage will be sustained unless the wind should change or heavy rain ensue.

A REIGN OF TERROR

is reported from Muncie, Ind., and Fort Wayne, Ind., on account of forest fires which have been raging for two days past. The woods have been on fire in places for several weeks past, but high winds have fanned the flames into a fierceness that caused the largest timbers to fall before them like dried corn stalks. Nearly two thousand acres of fine forest timber have already been consumed, and the flames are still progressing through the dense woods, with stiff autumnal breezes stimulating them into destructive action. A thousand cords of firewood were consumed.

Alarm is felt that Rushville, Ind., will be consumed by fire from the surrounding woods. This account could be indefinitely extended, but in order to show the extent and danger of forest fires prevailing in this section of the country only the most prominent and best known points have been mentioned.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Troops Removed from Infection of the Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, 1874.

Major J. R. Ecle, of the Ordnance Department, died in Washington last night.

YELLOW FEVER AT CHARLESTON.

Colonel I. Vogdes, commanding the First artillery, writes to the Adjutant General of the army that owing to the prevalence of yellow fever in the city of Charleston, S. C., and pursuant to instructions from Department Headquarters, he has removed the troops under his command from Charleston to Summerville, S. C.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Department Orders—The Tuscarora.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, 1874.

Lieutenants Taussig and Dunlap are ordered to the Hydrographic Office; Chief Engineer Sprague to duty in charge of engineers' stores at the Washington Navy Yard; Chief Engineer Carpenter to the Powhatan; Passed Assistant Engineer Kirby to temporary duty at the Washington Navy Yard; Passed Assistant Engineer Robinson to the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Ensign Kilburn is detached from the Richmond and ordered to duty on the North Pacific station; Ensign Green, from the Pinta, and ordered to an examination for promotion; Chief Engineer Dungan, from the Powhatan, and ordered to proceed home to await orders; Passed Assistant Engineer Morley, from the Wasp, on the South Atlantic station, and ordered to return home and report on arrival.

THE TUSCARORA TO RESUME WORK.

The Tuscarora will probably leave San Francisco to-day to make a line of soundings to the Sandwich Islands.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 30, 1874.

George H. Kingsbury, assistant receiving teller of the National Bank of Redemption, of this city, was arrested to-day, charged with embezzling $31,000 of the bank funds during the last two years. He has returned $20,000 of the amount.

MILITARY IN THE SOUTH.

Annual Report of Their Operations by Major General McDowell.

THE KU KLUX DISTURBANCES.

Effect of the Civil Rights Bill.

LOUISIANA'S TROUBLES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, 1874.

Major General McDowell, commanding the Department of the South, has made the following report to the Assistant Adjutant General of the Army, St. Louis:—

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE SOUTH,
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 30, 1874.

SIR—I have the honor to submit to the General of the Army the following report of the military operations and military service in this division since the 4th of October, 1873, the date of my last annual report:—

Department of the South.

1873.

OCTOBER 25.—Companies B and C, First United States artillery, left Fort Pulaski, Ga., for St. Augustine, Fla., and arrived at that post on the 26th of the same month. They relieved companies F and H, Second United States infantry, which were at once placed *en route* for Atlanta, Ga., at which post they arrived on the 29th of October.

1874.

JANUARY 16.—Second Lieutenant G. E. Bacon and twenty-five men of Company K, Sixteenth infantry, went from Frankfort to Monterey, Ky., to assist the United States Marshal in serving civil processes in that vicinity. He returned to Frankfort February 24. April 20, in obedience to instructions from the War Department, First Lieutenant C. H. Noble and forty men of Company D, Sixteenth infantry, went from Humboldt, Tenn., to Little Rock, Ark., to aid in preserving the peace. The detachment returned to Humboldt May 20. A detailed statement of the troubles at Little Rock was made by Captain Thomas E. Rose, of the Sixteenth infantry, and forwarded to the Adjutant General of the United States Army June 27, 1874. June 14, Captain A. W. Kroutinger and fifteen men of the Twenty-second infantry were sent from Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., to Jackson Barracks, La. Captain Kroutinger was relieved from its command July 27 by Second Lieutenant S. E. Clark, of the Second infantry, and returned to his proper station. The detachment has been ordered to return to Mount Vernon. June 23, Company D, Sixteenth infantry, Captain H. A. Theaker, was sent from Humboldt, Tenn., to Jackson, Miss., in the Department of the Gulf. It is still in that department. Second Lieutenant S. R. Whitall, Sixteenth infantry, and a small guard remained at Humboldt to guard the public property.

JULY 7.—Company F, Sixteenth infantry, Captain W. G. Wedemeyer, was sent from Nashville, Tenn., to Manchester, Coffee county, Tenn., to assist a United States marshal in serving civil processes. The company returned to Nashville August 27.

AUGUST 25.—Company G, Sixteenth infantry, Captain D. M. Vance, was sent from Nashville to Humboldt, Tenn. It is still at Humboldt.

AUGUST 25.—Second Lieutenant W. C. McFarlane, Sixteenth infantry, and thirty-five men from Company K were sent from Frankfort to Monterey, Owen county, Ky., on the requisition of the United States marshal to protect his deputies in the performance of their duties. The detachment is still at Monterey.

TROOPS SENT INTO ALABAMA.

SEPTEMBER 8.—I received the letter of the General of the Army of 5th September, transmitting a copy of one from the Secretary of War of the same date enclosing a letter and circular of the 4th September from the Attorney General of the United States concerning alleged outrages of various descriptions in certain States in this division.

SEPTEMBER 9.—In obedience to the instructions above mentioned, I detached Company A, Second infantry, from Atlanta to Livingston, Sumter county, Ala., and on the 11th of September, from the same place, Company H, Second infantry, to Eufaula; Company F, Second infantry, to Montevallo, Shelby county; Company B, Second infantry, to Cuthbert, Randolph county, and Company I, Second infantry, to Butler, Choctaw county, Ala. On the same day I sent Company D, Eighteenth infantry, from Columbia to Edgefield, S. C.

SEPTEMBER 12.—Company D, Second artillery, was sent from Charleston to Barnwell, S. C.; Company H, Eighteenth infantry, from Columbia to Abbeville, S. C., and Company D, Second infantry, from Atlanta, Ga., to Opelika, Ala.

SEPTEMBER 14.—Company G, Second artillery was sent from Raleigh, N. C., to Spartansburg, S. C., and company E, Second artillery, from Fort Marion, N. C., to Marion, S. C.

SEPTEMBER 15.—Company M, Second artillery, was sent from Fort Johnston, N. C., to Unionville, Union county, S. C.

SEPTEMBER 23.—A company of the First artillery was ordered from St. Augustine, Fla., to Charleston, S. C.

ENFORCING THE REVENUE LAWS.

SEPTEMBER 24.—Company F, Second artillery, was detached from Raleigh to Marion, N. C. This was done at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the application of the commissioner of internal revenue and the supervisor of United States internal revenue for the district of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, to aid United States Court officers in suppressing the illicit distillery in western North Carolina, it being represented that it was impossible from the number and lawlessness of those engaged therein to do so without military aid. The supervisor says as follows, in his letter applying for troops:—"In the discharge of my duties as Supervisor of Internal Revenue I have found more difficulty in enforcing the laws in Western North Carolina than in any other part of the State. At least four times I have made requisition for troops to go into this same part of the country. The violations of law in this section would are very general and important. I have information of a hundred distilleries now in operation there contrary to law. The inhabitants are ignorant and remarkably lawless. There are large areas, in some cases amounting to a third or half of a county, in which an officer hardly dares to attempt the execution of the laws, open threats against life and property are very common and are made by a reckless class of men, who, under circumstances favorable to their security, would not hesitate to execute their threats. Several officers have been killed already. Not only is the practical enforcement of the Revenue laws almost entirely prevented, but successful resistance to deputy marshals and the avoidance of the processes of the United States courts are very common." The Commissioner and Supervisor urge me strongly that the company be stationed at Marion, but considerations of a military nature cause me to have it only encamp there as a detachment from Raleigh. It may become necessary to comply with the desire of the Commissioners, but I hope not.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

SEPTEMBER 6.—On account of the critical state of affairs in New Orleans I sent there Company A, Eighteenth infantry, from Atlanta; companies G and I, from Columbia, S. C., and Company F, Sixteenth infantry, from Nashville, Tenn.; and September 17, Company F, Second infantry, from Montevallo; company D, Second infantry, from Opelika, and Company G, Second infantry, from Mount Vernon barracks.

Subsequently, on the 18th of September, when the commander of the Department of the Gulf reported he had sufficient troops and a regiment was joining him, I ordered companies D and F, Second infantry, back to Alabama, where serious disturbances were reported, one of them to reoccupy Montevallo and the other to go to Demopolis.

RIOT IN GEORGIA.

The commanding officer at Charleston, S. C., telegraphed me, August 16, that a special messenger had just come on to him from the Intendant of Georgetown, S. C., representing the town to be in possession of a mob and threatened with fire and pillage; that a house had been attacked and three of the inmates shot; that on the 14th of August the United States mail stage had been attacked as it was entering the town; that the police force in the county has exhausted the means at his disposal to suppress the riot, but had been threatened and had confined himself to his home, and that the respectable citizens were greatly alarmed and helpless to protect themselves. The difficulty was represented to have grown out of a quarrel between the political factions among the negroes. The parties interested applied for a company of United States troops to protect the lives and property of the well disposed white and colored citizens. The application was not granted, and the commanding officer was telegraphed that the case seemed one for the action, primarily, at least, of the State authorities.

THE KENTUCKY DISTURBANCES.

The Post Commander at Lancaster, Ky., reports that soon after the election at Lancaster a controversy arose between two citizens of that place, each being a prominent member of a different political party; that the difficulty attracted the friends of each and increased in intensity until the night of August 19, when the conflict took place between them in the public square, in which several hundred shots were fired and four persons wounded; that on the 20th he was called upon by the Sheriff of the county to aid him with his command to preserve the peace, which he did; that on that day the town marshal called upon him for the same purpose, to which call he responded; that no disturbance occurred in the day time of the 20th, but that on the night of the 21st a large number of citizens from the county and those adjoining—friends of one of the parties—assembled in the town and during the 22d attacked the house in which the friends of the other party had assembled and were defending themselves, and about half-past six o'clock P. M. fired the house by the throwing of turpentine balls, and that great apprehension existed among the people that the town would be fired; that while the building was in flames he received a communication from the Collector of Internal Revenue asking protection for his office and the United States property in his charge; that he replied he would give him all it was in his power to give; that at the same time the town marshal in person served on him a written requisition for aid to quell the riot; that, in endeavoring to do so the troops were fired upon and one man was slightly wounded; that the troops returned the fire, dispersed the mob, took charge of the party who had been in the house and took them to camp where, by the direction of the town marshal, they were released; that thereafter there were no disturbances. Subsequently a portion of the militia of the State, under orders from the Governor of Kentucky, came and occupied the town. The aid of the local civil authorities, on their direct application, was given under a circular from these headquarters of April 3, 1871. Doubting, however, the soundness of the principle laid down in the second paragraph of this circular, though I am aware of its having been sanctioned by high authority, legal as well as military, and being appreheusive of a conflict with the officers of the State of Kentucky in a matter purely local and in no way affecting the United State laws, I telegraphed the commander not to interfere in any matter merely concerning the State authorities. Owing to an accident to the telegraph line the message was not received—fortunately, perhaps, for the people of Lancaster—till the whole affair was over.

THE KU KLUX IN TENNESSEE.

I send herewith, marked "E," a letter of August 23, from the commanding officer of the small detachment left at Swayne Barracks, Humboldt, Tenn., when the company of the Sixteenth infantry was sent from that place to Jackson, Miss., last June. The letter is accompanied by affidavits taken by the commanding officer of certain colored people, alleging maltreatment at the hands of the whites. On the 21st August a telegram was received from the commanding officer, saying:—"Send me fifteen or twenty men at once. The whole country around is under arms on account of the killing of some Ku Klux by negroes Saturday night last. The Ku Klux have been raiding in large numbers for two weeks. Parties have fired into the camp at night. Threats were made to attack us. All approaches to the garrison are watched by armed pickets every night. The colored people are driven from their homes and from their work. Some are shot. All in the garrison are worn out by constant night watching and fatigue. Full reports and affidavits will be sent by mail." Orders were telegraphed to Nashville to send a company of the Sixteenth infantry to Humboldt, and a company arrived there August 25.

THE TRENTON MASSACRE.

In his report of the occurrences connected with the service at the post during the past year the commanding officer for the time being says:—

"Although the number of detachments called out to assist the United States Marshal are about the same as last year, complaints of outrages of various kinds committed on the negroes have been more numerous, particularly since the middle of August, and from such information as they bring in the Ku Klux have been raiding almost every night in portions of this (Gibson) and the adjoining counties."

The recent disturbances in this section of the State all seem to have started about the time the Civil Rights bill was brought before Congress, and the reports of outrages committed on the negroes by these outlaws have been more numerous since about that time than at any other period in the last three years. Many of these have simply amounted to the mere act of driving or frightening the colored men away for the purpose of securing the small crops they have made, which is easily accomplished by threatening them with a visit at night of Ku Klux. I have learned since the Trenton massacre that just previous to that time, say about 23d of August, every bridge, railroad and river crossing, and all roads and important points, were strictly guarded by the whites, and up to the time of the massacre and for some days afterwards the whole country was scoured by armed men for the purpose of capturing those who were supposed to have made their escape. Of the men who were taken from the jail at Trenton on the morning of the 26th of August three have reached the garrison in safety and are now in Memphis under the protection of the United States Marshal, and three more are known to be alive and at large. Since the recent troubles here the number of outrages reported to me by parties coming here has been comparatively few, from the fact that the Ku Klux organization now seems to be so perfect that the parties outraged are in most instances prevented from coming here to give information themselves, and the fact of the outrages having been committed is generally learned from a report through the county and from some of the friends of the parties, who pass the news from one to another. Many outrages would be prevented and many more of the Ku Klux would be arrested and brought to justice if a United States Commissioner and one or two deputy United States marshals were stationed at every point where there is a regular garrison instead of their being so remote, as is the case here. A very bitter feeling seems to exist among the people throughout this entire section of the country against the government and particularly against the negro, and the new Union men of the county and Company I, Second infantry, to Butler, Choctaw county, Ala. On the same day I sent Company D, Eighteenth infantry, from Columbia to Edgefield, S. C.

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DIFFICULTY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The commanding officer of company D, Eighteenth infantry, established in camp at Edgefield, S. C., reports that, on the 23d of September, a delegation of the leading white and colored citizens of Edgefield waited on him and reported a fight then imminent, or in progress, between the white and colored citizens at Glover's plantation, in Edgefield county, South Carolina, about fifteen miles from Edgefield and ten from Augusta, Ga. (Here follows the report of the officer commanding in Edgefield county, which was published heretofor.)

The company was stationed at Edgefield on the application of the Attorney General, as a suitable place to carry out the purpose of his circular of the 3d of September to the United States marshals and attorneys, which purpose was to give them all needful aid in the discharge of their official duties. It will be noticed there was no civil officer present either of the United States or of the State. Under these circumstances the personal conduct of the commanding officer has been approved by me. His position was an embarrassing one, and one an army officer should, of course, not only on account of the responsibility he has to incur, but still more on account of the administration of the civil or common law.

THE WHITE LEAGUE IN ALABAMA.

The commanding officer at Livingston, Ala., which place has been recently occupied on the application of the United States Attorney General, reports that the White League there is now about that time than at any other period in the last three years. Many of these have simply amounted to the mere act of driving or frightening the colored men away for the purpose of securing the small crops they have made, which is easily accomplished by threatening them with a visit at night of Ku Klux. I have learned since the Trenton massacre that just previous to that time, say about 23d of August, every bridge, railroad and river crossing, and all roads and important points, were strictly guarded by the whites, and up to the time of the massacre and for some days afterwards the whole country was scoured by armed men for the purpose of capturing those who were supposed to have made their escape. Of the men who were taken from the jail at Trenton on the morning of the 26th of August three have reached the garrison in safety and are now in Memphis under the protection of the United States Marshal, and three more are known to be alive and at large. Since the recent troubles here the number of outrages reported to me by parties coming here has been comparatively few, from the fact that the Ku Klux organization now seems to be so perfect that the parties outraged are in most instances prevented from coming here to give information themselves, and the fact of the outrages having been committed is generally learned from a report through the county and from some of the friends of the parties, who pass the news from one to another. Many outrages would be prevented and many more of the Ku Klux would be arrested and brought to justice if a United States Commissioner and one or two deputy United States marshals were stationed at every point where there is a regular garrison instead of their being so remote, as is the case here. A very bitter feeling seems to exist among the people throughout this entire section of the country against the government and particularly against the negro, and the new Union men of the county and Company I, Second infantry, to Butler, Choctaw county, Ala. On the same day I sent Company D, Eighteenth infantry, from Columbia to Edgefield, S. C.

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LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

SEPTEMBER 6.—On account of the critical state of affairs in New Orleans I sent there Company A, Eighteenth infantry, from Atlanta; companies G and I, from Columbia, S. C., and Company F, Sixteenth infantry, from Nashville, Tenn.; and September 17, Company F, Second infantry, from Montevallo; company D, Second infantry, from Opelika, and Company G, Second infantry, from Mount Vernon barracks.

Subsequently, on the 18th of September, when the commander of the Department of the Gulf reported he had sufficient troops and a regiment was joining him, I ordered companies D and F, Second infantry, back to Alabama, where serious disturbances were reported, one of them to reoccupy Montevallo and the other to go to Demopolis.

RIOT IN GEORGIA.

The commanding officer at Charleston, S. C., telegraphed me, August 16, that a special messenger had just come on to him from the Intendant of Georgetown, S. C., representing the town to be in possession of a mob and threatened with fire and pillage; that a house had been attacked and three of the inmates shot; that on the 14th of August the United States mail stage had been attacked as it was entering the town; that the police force in the county has exhausted the means at his disposal to suppress the riot, but had been threatened and had confined himself to his home, and that the respectable citizens were greatly alarmed and helpless to protect themselves. The difficulty was represented to have grown out of a quarrel between the political factions among the negroes. The parties interested applied for a company of United States troops to protect the lives and property of the well disposed white and colored citizens. The application was not granted, and the commanding officer was telegraphed that the case seemed one for the action, primarily, at least, of the State authorities.

DIFFICULTY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The commanding officer of company D, Eighteenth infantry, established in camp at Edgefield, S. C., reports that, on the 23d of September, a delegation of the leading white and colored citizens of Edgefield waited on him and reported a fight then imminent, or in progress, between the white and colored citizens at Glover's plantation, in Edgefield county, South Carolina, about fifteen miles from Edgefield and ten from Augusta, Ga. (Here follows the report of the officer commanding in Edgefield county, which was published heretofor.)

The company was stationed at Edgefield on the application of the Attorney General, as a suitable place to carry out the purpose of his circular of the 3d of September to the United States marshals and attorneys, which purpose was to give them all needful aid in the discharge of their official duties. It will be noticed there was no civil officer present either of the United States or of the State. Under these circumstances the personal conduct of the commanding officer has been approved by me. His position was an embarrassing one, and one an army officer should, of course, not only on account of the responsibility he has to incur, but still more on account of the administration of the civil or common law.

THE WHITE LEAGUE IN ALABAMA.

The commanding officer at Livingston, Ala., which place has been recently occupied on the application of the United States Attorney General, reports that the White League there is now about that time than at any other period in the last three years. Many of these have simply amounted to the mere act of driving or frightening the colored men away for the purpose of securing the small crops they have made, which is easily accomplished by threatening them with a visit at night of Ku Klux. I have learned since the Trenton massacre that just previous to that time, say about 23d of August, every bridge, railroad and river crossing, and all roads and important points, were strictly guarded by the whites, and up to the time of the massacre and for some days afterwards the whole country was scoured by armed men for the purpose of capturing those who were supposed to have made their escape. Of the men who were taken from the jail at Trenton on the morning of the 26th of August three have reached the garrison in safety and are now in Memphis under the protection of the United States Marshal, and three more are known to be alive and at large. Since the recent troubles here the number of outrages reported to me by parties coming here has been comparatively few, from the fact that the Ku Klux organization now seems to be so perfect that the parties outraged are in most instances prevented from coming here to give information themselves, and the fact of the outrages having been committed is generally learned from a report through the county and from some of the friends of the parties, who pass the news from one to another. Many outrages would be prevented and many more of the Ku Klux would be arrested and brought to justice if a United States Commissioner and one or two deputy United States marshals were stationed at every point where there is a regular garrison instead of their being so remote, as is the case here. A very bitter feeling seems to exist among the people throughout this entire section of the country against the government and particularly against the negro, and the new Union men of the county and Company I, Second infantry, to Butler, Choctaw county, Ala. On the same day I sent Company D, Eighteenth infantry, from Columbia to Edgefield, S. C.

SEPTEMBER 12.—Company D, Second artillery, was sent from Charleston to Barnwell, S. C.; Company H, Eighteenth infantry, from Columbia to Abbeville, S. C., and Company D, Second infantry, from Atlanta, Ga., to Opelika, Ala.

SEPTEMBER 14.—Company G, Second artillery was sent from Raleigh, N. C., to Spartansburg, S. C., and company E, Second artillery, from Fort Marion, N. C., to Marion, S. C.

SEPTEMBER 15.—Company M, Second artillery, was sent from Fort Johnston, N. C., to Unionville, Union county, S. C.

SEPTEMBER 23.—A company of the First artillery was ordered from St. Augustine, Fla., to Charleston, S. C.

ENFORCING THE REVENUE LAWS.

SEPTEMBER 24

THE COURTS.

Davenport on the Stand in His Own Defence.

THE HARDEN ESTATE.

Recorder Hackett and the Grand Jury.

Close of the General Term of the Supreme Court.

Yesterday Judge Lawrence appointed William C. Witney, Mezo Drefendorf and Rufus F. Andrews commissioners for opening 100th street, Riverside and Bloomingdale avenues.

In the suit of Daniel Fallon against the city for rent of Nilsson Hall as an armory, Judge Van Brunt, holding Circuit of the Supreme Court, yesterday directed a verdict for the plaintiff for $18,867 25, being the full amount claimed, with interest. He also directed further that the exceptions be heard at the General Term, the object being to enable the case to go to the Court of Appeals.

A rather curious case is on trial before Judge J. F. Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas. Amelia Kochincke sues Joseph Ross for the sum of $8,000, alleged to have been loaned to him. She got a divorce from her first husband, but before the decree was granted married Ross, who in turn had the marriage declared void because of the marriage in advance of the decree.

Judge Barrett, of the Supreme Court, yesterday appointed Philo T. Ruggles, receiver of the New York, Housatonic and Northern Railroad Company. He has not yet qualified, the amount of the bonds he is to give not yet being agreed upon.

In the case of Marie Wolff, the actress, who, on account of an alleged contract with the Baltimore Concordia for a year, was sought to be debarred from entering into a professional engagement in this city, Judge Robinson, of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday denied the motion to enjoin her from such engagements.

Yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Nathaniel Shipman, in the case of the United States vs. Polhamus and Jackson, which was an action to recover $500,000, being the amount of money deposited with the defendants by J. L. Hodge, a paymaster in the army, for the purpose of conducting stock speculations on his account (the allegation being that defendants knew this money was the property of the government), the jury rendered a verdict for the defendants.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, before Judge Donohue, the jury in the case of Aaron Genong vs. The Tribune Association, after two hours' deliberation, rendered a verdict for plaintiff, assessing damages at $50.

THE DAVENPORT EXAMINATION.

The further hearing of the charges against John I. Davenport, United States Commissioner and Chief Supervisor of Elections, was resumed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Woodruff.

Mr. George W. Wingate appeared as counsel in support of the charges, and Mr. Davenport was assisted during the day in the conduct of his defence by Mr. William Fullerton and other counsel.

TESTIMONY OF ANDREW J. HAGGERTY.

Andrew J. Haggerty, sworn:—In November last I was appointed an Inspector of Election on the part of Tammany Hall, in the twelfth election district of the eighteenth Assembly district; I was arrested on the morning of the election on the warrant of Commissioner Davenport, and taken to Ludlow Street Jail; Mr. Davenport told me the complaint was made against me by one James Thomas; the Commissioner read the name of James Thomas from what I thought was an affidavit; Thomas' residence was given as being at No. 329 East Thirty-ninth street; I sent there and found no such man; the complaint made against me was not true; I was arrested at ten minutes to six o'clock in the morning; I was bailed out on the day of election, and when I got out I went to the polls and demanded my place as Inspector, but another man had been appointed in my place.

Mr. Davenport admitted that no such person as Thomas could be found.

Mr. Wingate said that from this instance he would argue that this was a conspiracy on the part of Davenport to prevent men who were his political opponents from discharging their duty on election day.

The Judge said that before counsel could impeach the magistrate in this respect he must produce the affidavit on which he acted.

Mr. Wingate said that the defendants had the affidavit of Thomas. He would, of course, produce it.

The affidavit was produced and submitted to the Court.

Mr. Wingate said that he proposed to argue from this affidavit that Mr. Davenport was bound to make inquiry respecting the character of the persons who made the complaints.

Q. Can you state to what political party the person appointed in your place belonged?

The Court excluded the question until Mr. Davenport could be connected with the appointment.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davenport—I think I was brought to your office between twelve and one o'clock in the day, and then I was discharged on bail.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN DORAN.

John Doran sworn:—I reside at No. 233 East Twenty-seventh street; I was working in the interest of Tammany Hall at the election of November, 1873; I was arrested by three marshals at seven o'clock in the morning; they said they had a warrant for me, signed by Davenport; they refused to read the warrant until I got with them into a Third avenue car; I was taken before Mr. Davenport at one o'clock that day and was discharged; the complaint was made by one James Reilly.

Mr. Davenport—I admit that, on inquiry, I could not find James Reilly at the residence given in the complaint.

The affidavit of Reilly was handed to the Court.

Witness—I heard in the district that I was to be arrested before I was arrested.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davenport (paper handed to witness)—By the look of this paper I should say that this was not the warrant under which I was arrested.

To Mr. Wingate—I am a janitor of a school.

To Mr. Davenport—I have been twice arrested.

Mr. Wingate—For what? A. Once for being drunk and another time for fighting. Twenty years ago I was tried for an offence and acquitted.

TESTIMONY OF PATRICK H. MAGUIRE.

Patrick H. Maguire deposed that at the election of 1873 he was arrested in the morning by three deputy marshals, in the Eighth Election district of the Eighteenth Assembly district; I was taken to Ludlow Street Jail; I was not an inspector of election; I was taken before Commissioner Davenport; I was arrested on the complaint of James Brady; I had heard, a month before I was arrested, that I was to be arrested as an inspector of election, which every one in the district can testify I was not; there is no truth whatever in the charge upon which I was arrested; the affidavit of Brady states that he resided in Thirty-sixth street; about a week after I was arrested I went to Mr. Davenport's office and wanted to see him about my arrest, but his man would not let me see him; I was once arrested for selling liquor without a license, and once for assault and battery; I never was convicted of petit larceny; I never was convicted in the Court of General Sessions and sentence suspended; I have been in California twice.

Mr. Wingate said that, with the exception of the examination of Judge Davis, who was presiding at the General Term, of which this was the last day, he had now closed his case.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Davenport recalled Mr. W. C. Barrett, handed him a letter which the witness said was in his handwriting. The letter was a request to Mr. Davenport to attend a meeting of the Committee of Seventy on elections.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE BLISS.

George Bliss sworn:—I am United States District Attorney; I took office in January, 1873; I appeared on the motion before Judge Benedict for the discharge of George A. Heinrichs; I made some of the interlineations in ink on interlineations in pencil which had been made by Mr. Davenport in his affidavit, and I went into the Court stating that I believed the defendant, Heinrichs, was guilty, but that no good purpose could be served by going on with the case, and, therefore, I had no objection to discharge the bail; in respect to some of the cases referred to I directed one of my assistants, Mr. Goodlett, to look into them, and if there was ground for warrants to have the parties arrested; the affidavits were prepared by Mr. Goodlett, a lawyer, one of my assistants, and I looked over them; I understand Mr. Goodlett is a democrat, who has made speeches for Mr. Tilden; the night before the election of 1872, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, was the first I knew of the Heinrichs case; Mr. Patterson and I came to ask Mr. Davenport to release Mr. Heinrichs; but he refused, saying that he had already one bail into which he said he must look; Mr. Patterson was very persistent, and said that if Mr. Heinrichs was released it would be as good as 100 votes for the republican party; Davenport said that Mr. Patterson had no right to speak to him in that way; one of the Langbeins, who was examined yesterday, also came into the room and asked Mr. Davenport to release Mr. Heinrichs; there was considerable feeling manifested on the occasion; Mr. Davenport said he wondered if the whole Seventeenth ward was coming over to see him; I remember being present one evening at No. 39 Union square at an interview between Mr. W. C. Barrett and Mr. Davenport in relation to the arrest of a man named O'Neill, whom Mr. Barrett wanted to get released; Davenport refused and said that the man was in jail and had demanded an examination, which he must get; Mr. Barrett turned round to me and said it was a "great shame," and he would not be treated in that way in the rooms of the committee; I believed those rooms were used by the Committee of Seventy; I have seen and observed your conduct in managing public business, and I can say that you have refused to grant warrants in blank; I have been in the habit of being with Mr. Davenport up to election morning prior to 1868.

Cross-examined—I do not know when Mr. Davenport was appointed Election Supervisor; I think my connection with Mr. Davenport has not been so frequent since he was appointed Supervisor; I did not sit up with him at nights before election as District Attorney, but as member of the republican party; Davenport is not prominent in the republican party, but he is active; he has been several times to Albany, to my knowledge, on political business; I know that he has been to Washington at the instance of the Union League Club, to prosecute parties in regard to the election frauds of 1868.

Mr. Davenport admitted that he had been to Washington and Albany.

To Mr. Wingate—I did not oppose the discharge of bail in the case of Heinrichs, but merely said that the bail should not be discharged except on the motion of the District Attorney; the reason why the opposing affidavit from Mr. Davenport was read was because I knew there were statements in the papers submitted on the part of Heinrichs, which were not correct, and I thought that Mr. Davenport, in justice to himself, ought to have them corrected in an affidavit to be placed on the files of the Court; I should say that on two or three occasions Davenport was asked to grant warrants in blank; he always refused; I think Mr. Davenport is familiar with the local politics of the city; I do not suppose that he had any connection with the appointment of inspectors of election; I do not know that he has anything to do with the Eighteenth Assembly district; I do not know of Mr. Davenport, before election, expressing any opinion about the inspectors; Mr. Davenport turned the cases over to me before election, and I directed Mr. Goodlett to look into them.

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

Joseph H. Choate examined:—He deposed that Mr. Davenport was employed by the Committee of Seventy to see after election matters and to look after the election frauds, and prosecute those who were instrumental in the frauds that resulted in the election of William M. Tweed; he was also employed to go to Albany to attend to the passage of an election law.

Cross-examination—I can only give you my own opinion that I believe Mr. Davenport to be fair, impartial and energetic as a magistrate.

TESTIMONY OF OSWALD OTTENDORFER.

Oswald Ottendorfer sworn (examined by Mr. Davenport):—All I know in regard to the charges against you is in regard to the evidence in the Heinrichs case and the testimony in the Charlick case in the Supreme Court.

To Mr. Wingate—I know nothing of my own knowledge, as a member of the Committee of Seventy, in regard to Mr. Davenport.

Q. Do you know anything of the public opinion in regard to his fairness as a magistrate?

Judge Woodruff excluded the question, saying that Mr. Davenport was not to be tried by public opinion.

Mr. Wingate said that Mr. Davenport was the court's officer, and he claimed that in a case of this kind they were not bound down to strict rules of law. He maintained that the public had lost confidence in the integrity of Mr. Davenport as a magistrate.

Judge Woodruff said they were there to find out whether there was any foundation for such opinion.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN A. GOODLETT.

John A. Goodlett, late United State Assistant District Attorney, deposed in reference to the cases of Haggerty, Lewis, Doran, Maguire, &c., that the affidavits were drawn up him and submitted to Mr. Bliss, the District Attorney; thinks the affidavits were then handed to Mr. Davenport, and warrants were issued upon them.

TESTIMONY OF JUDSON JARVIS.

Judson Jarvis sworn:—He gave evidence in respect to the cases of Doran and Maguire on election day, and said that he told Mr. Davenport that he did not believe these men were guilty, and that if he would oblige him by discharging them he would become personally responsible for their appearance; Mr. Davenport said he had reason to believe that the charges against Lewis and Doran were not well founded, and that if he found this to be so he would cause the persons who had made the affidavits to be indicted for perjury; Mr. Davenport subsequently told me that indictments had been found against these parties.

JOHN I. DAVENPORT ON THE STAND.

Mr. Davenport was then sworn:—He went on to describe the nature of the charge against Heinrichs. He gave in detail the part he had taken in the matter; he took the complaint of Stahl against Heinrichs at his office; on this complaint he issued his warrant for the arrest of Heinrichs; he put the warrant in evidence; learning that there was likely to be some disturbance in consequence of the arrest he went, after waiting in his office for an hour, in a carriage to the corner of the street near Mr. Heinrichs' house, but, after waiting an hour there, Mr. Heinrichs was not arrested, and he left word with the Marshal that he was going to the Fifth Avenue Hotel; the marshals had arrived ahead of him with Mr. Heinrichs in custody; Mr. Heinrichs earnestly demanded an examination, and Davenport said that the earliest moment he could have one would be eleven o'clock on Monday morning; finding that he must go to jail he said he would give bail; Davenport said he could not accept bail unless Heinrichs waived an examination; he said that he had a bondsman present, Mr. Reigleman, who would go bail for him; Davenport wrote out Mr. Reigleman's justification and said that he must submit it to the District Attorney. Mr. Davenport then went on to detail all that had taken place in regard to the efforts of Mr. Patterson, Mr. Ely and others to obtain the release of Mr. Heinrichs; at the examination on Monday he said he was prepared to take Mr. Reigleman as bail, but counsel for Heinrich refused to give bail, and prepared to go on with an examination; he said that if an examination was gone into it must take place at three o'clock that day, and that in the meantime Mr. Heinrichs should go to jail; bail then was accepted, Mr. Heinrichs was discharged, and a day set down for the examination, but he declined to go on with it in consequence of the conduct of counsel, which was far from courteous; Mr. Davenport said he was not in court at the time the motion was made before Judge Benedict for the discharge of Heinrichs, and that the alterations made in his (Mr. Davenport's) affidavit submitted on that motion were made by him in pencil in the first instance, and subsequently by Mr. Bliss, the District Attorney, in ink; he then went on to state the facts in relation to the case of Charles Hussey and put in evidence the warrant he had issued for Hussey's arrest. He went fully into the particulars of this case and denied the various charges in this particular specification. He showed that in one instance where an affidavit was brought to him to be sworn the christian name of the party sworn against was omitted and he (Mr. Davenport) inserted the words "whose christian name is to your deponent unknown, but who can be identified." In another instance he inserted the word "fraudulent," to bring the affidavit within the law. One of the affidavits brought to him was against Mr. Richard Croker, but he had never issued any warrant for the arrest of Mr. Croker. He denied that he had issued warrants in blank. He next dealt with the case of Bernard O'Neill, going into the details minutely. Mr. W. C. Barrett and Mr. Bell had applied to him about that case at night and he refused to take any action in the matter, and next morning Mr. O'Neill was bailed by Commissioner Osborn; his action was not taken against O'Neill to prevent him acting with the political party to which he belonged, nor did politics in any way, shape or form enter into the matter. He detailed to the Court the efforts he had made to stop repeating; he had always said that if charges were to be presented as to repeating he must have them made at an early day, and not on the day before election; on the day before election he was informed that evidence of this kind could be had, and he said, somewhat indignantly, that as the evidence could have been presented at an earlier day he would not issue warrants unless there was very strong proof indeed that an offence had been committed; he was subsequently accosted by James O'Brien, who asked him what was the trouble and why the warrants were not issued; O'Brien said that the evidence to prosecute the parties would surely be forthcoming; subsequently he went to the District Attorney's office, and after the affidavits had been carefully prepared by Mr. Goodlett the warrants for the arrest of the parties were issued and they were arrested; he found afterward he had reason to doubt that the parties who swore to those affidavits resided at the places stated therein, and he caused their arrest and indictment before the Grand Jury; he desired to say that he had never used his political power in the interest of James O'Brien, or of any other man or set of men in this community; he had never as a United States Commissioner issued warrants in blank; he had been a good deal in Albany and Washington on his own business and as an attorney and no doubt he would be again; he was, as he said in his answer, always a republican; he had never used his powers as United States Commissioner or as Chief Supervisor of Elections for political purposes either at Albany or Washington, and he did not well know how he could do so, seeing that both those places were outside of his district.

TESTIMONY OF JUDGE NOAH DAVIS.

At this stage of the proceedings, Judge Davis being in attendance, he was examined as a witness for the prosecution. He said he was District Attorney of the United States from July, 1870, to January, 1873; on the day before the election of 1871 Mr. Davenport came into my room, in my office, and stated that he wished no person would be brought before any other Commissioner but himself for bail in election cases; I told him that it was usual to take parties before the Commissioner who issued the process; I left the matter of O'Neill in the hands of General Davies, with directions to see that no injury should be done to the administration of justice; the O'Neill papers were sent to Mr. Davenport, but they were not returned to my office.

Q. Do you know that Mr. Davenport made a complaint against you to Washington because you admitted O'Neill to bail?

Judge Davis—I have no personal information, except from information from the Attorney General.

Q. Do you know if Mr. Davenport ever complained to Washington to have General Davies removed for his action in the O'Neill case?

The Court excluded the question.

To Mr. Davenport—I never made any personal application to you for the O'Neill papers.

Some further testimony of an unimportant character was taken, and the Court adjourned to Monday next.

THE HARDIN ESTATE CONTEST.

In the Surrogate's Court, before Surrogate Hutchings, yesterday, ex-Judge John K. Porter resumed, on behalf of Mrs. Hardin, the summing up in the great legal contest over the $1,250,000 left by the late George Hardin, the well known linen importer. The court room was crowded. After reading the testimony of several witnesses, which went to show that Hardin and the claimant widow were known as husband and wife; that he called her, in the presence of friends, acquaintances and strangers, his wife and she called him her husband, counsel said in George Hardin we have a unique and well defined character. Cool, calculating and hard headed outside in his business and secretive as to his business transactions, we find him at home—as proved by scores of witnesses whose character and testimony were above suspicion—openhearted, generous, with strong connubial and domestic feelings, loving, cherishing and honoring the woman whom his relations now seek to make out a fallen woman for the base purpose of getting possession of George Hardin's money; and in their anxiety to get it they do not hesitate to blacken the name of the dead as well as the living. Counsel then strung together a number of tender incidents which occurred in the Hardin home related by witnesses on the stand, and said they could not occur except in the home of happy married persons, living for each other and in the fear but confidence and love of their Creator. He read the testimony of a lady witness, who said she had gone to Mr. Hardin's office, down town, with Mrs. Hardin, and had seen Mr. Hardin there. He spoke to her as his wife, and went with them and put them in a stage. Mr. Porter referred to the insolent and brow-beating manner in which counsel on the other side had treated this, as well as other witnesses for Mrs. Hardin, and said it seemed to be the opinion of the counsel that no witness was entitled to respect except produced from Detective Pinkerton's office, or bringing a certificate from Tom Crow (a witness on the other side), "who was unearthed," said counsel, "on one of the neighboring islands."

Mr. Porter proceeded to explain why Mr. Hardin was known at home as Mr. Walker, the chief reason being to avoid the large amount of personal tax which he would have to pay if he was known to the tax gatherer to be the millionaire merchant, George Hardin. He had made his money by hard, honest business, and did not want to have part of it squandered by the corrupt and profligate officials who ruled this city. The testimony of Mrs. Connolly, widow of Patrick Connolly, who had been for over twenty years a porter in Mr. Hardin's store, showed that she had known Mrs. Hardin for over eighteen years as the wife of Mr. Hardin. Every time she met Mr. Hardin or saw him in his store, which was frequently, she asked for Mrs. Hardin, and he would answer "She is well," or "She has caught a cold," or "She has gone to the country," &c. She had always been spoken of by Mr. Hardin as his wife. The testimony of Mr. Putnam, of the dry goods firm of E. D. Putnam & Co., whose store, in 1860, was next door to that of George Hardin, in Pine street, showed that Mrs. Hardin called frequently at Hardin's store. He saw them walk out of the store arm-in-arm. He asked Mr. Bigelow, a clerk in Hardin's store, who the lady was, as he did not know Mr. Hardin was married, and was surprised to see him walking out of the store arm-in-arm with a lady. Mr. Bigelow replied, "That is Mr. Hardin's wife." "Do New York merchants," said counsel, "walk out of their stores in broad daylight arm-in-arm with thieves and prostitutes? Would a clerk in a store tell the principal of the firm next door that his employer was married, and point out his wife, unless it were so?"

Counsel had not concluded when the Court adjourned.

RECORDER HACKETT'S COURT.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions having concluded their labors, came into the court at one o'clock yesterday with the last batch of indictments found by them. The foreman then presented to His Honor a paper which read as follows:—

GRAND JURY ROOM, Oct. 30, 1874.

The Grand Jury desire to express their appreciation of the manner in which they have been aided in the performance of their duty during the past month by the District Attorney and his assistants in office. The prompt preparation of papers, the attention to every request of the jury and the courtesy shown to us throughout the term, merit our approbation and acknowledgment.

S. W. CANSTELK, Foreman.

THE RECORDER REPLIES.

Recorder Hackett, having read the paper, addressed the Grand Jury as follows:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY—Before dismissing you from further service in your capacity as grand jurors, it seems to me to be a duty that I should advert to the character and amount of labor that you have performed during the present October term of this Court of General Sessions. The following data I read from the minutes of the clerk of this court, which not only records the nature and amount of labor performed by you, but also includes the business of the term transacted by the Court, which could not have been completed except by reason of your most earnest and intelligent consideration of the complaints, which were submitted to you by the District Attorney for your action, and I believe myself justified, both from my reading and personal experience, in making this statement—that no grand jury or criminal court, in this or any other State in the Union, has ever transacted so much great and important business in so brief a period; and it becomes my agreeable duty to convey to each and all of you, gentlemen of the Grand Jury, the high appreciation which this Court entertains of your services. Gentlemen, you are now discharged from further attendance.

The data, as read, showed that during the term the Grand Jury have found 318 indictments, 213 of which have resulted in convictions and the balance in acquittals.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM PROCEEDINGS.

The General Term of the Supreme Court adjourned for the term yesterday till the 23d of December, having meantime disposed of all the cases down to and including 131 on the day's calendar. With this information lawyers can overhaul their calendar catechism and make a note on it. Among the cases on the day calendar was one in which John Percy, the celebrated litigant, made a certain motion. This is the gentleman who had the famous trouble with Judge Barnard and went to Ludlow Street Jail, and was afterwards disbarred as an attorney, and his case is reported in Court of Appeals Reports. He, however, appeared in a case in which he was personally plaintiff. The Court refused his application, Judge Davis making a caustic reference to the maxim about the fool and the client, and mulcting him in $30 costs. The only other case of general interest was the argument upon the Writ of Error through which is asked a new trial for Messrs. Oliver Charlick and Hugh Gardner, the Police Commissioners who came to legal and political grief. It was conceded, however, on the argument by A. Oakey Hall, then counsel, and District Attorney Phelps that the General Term must affirm the conviction, because in the case of the People vs. Bogart, reported in 2d Parker, the same principle at issue in the pending case, had been determined at an old General Term adversely to the point now raised for the defendants. Bogart was a police justice, who bailed a man without giving the notice to the District Attorney, and the General Term held that a notice being necessary, his not giving it, although innocently or inadvertently, was an offence. The point of intention, however, will soon come up as an original one in the Court of Appeals.

BUSINESS IN THE OTHER COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judges Davis, Daniels and Lawrence.

Darragh vs. McKim.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Jenras vs. The McKillopp & Sprague Manufacturing Company; The Excelsior Savings Bank vs. Campbell.—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinions by Judge Lawrence.

New York Attrition and Manufacturing Company vs. Van Wyck et al.—Order reversed in so far as it directs a reference of the case. The injunction order retained on condition of plaintiff's filing security in $2,000 within ten days after service of a copy of the order to be entered herein, but in default thereof order reversed in toto, with $10 costs and disbursements, neither party to have costs if such security be filed. Order to be settled by Judge P. J. Davis. Opinion by Judge J. Davis.

Risley vs. Phœnix Bank of New York.—Order affirmed with $10 costs besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Davis.

Murphy et al. vs. Keyes, impleaded, &c.—Affirmed with $10 costs besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Dietz vs. Dietz.—Order affirmed with $10 costs besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

The Security Bank of New York vs. The National Bank of the Commonwealth.—Order appealed from reversed with $10 costs and disbursements and order directed setting aside the judgment and allowing the defendant within ten days after notice of the order on payment of $10 costs of opposing the motion, and the disbursements made on the entry of judgment. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Catlin vs. Catlin.—Order affirmed with $10 costs with disbursements. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

The Panama Railroad Company vs. Robinson.—Affirmed with $10 costs, besides disbursements. Opinion by Judges Daniels, Davis and Barrett.

In the Matter of Anderson, &c.—Order appealed from, reversed with $10 costs, besides disbursements and prayer of petition denied with $10 costs, of opposing motion in court below. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

In the Matter, &c., Department of Public Parks, &c.—Order affirmed with $10 costs, besides disbursements. Opinion by Judges Daniels, Davis and Lawrence.

The People ex rel Fall vs. Kenny.—Order affirmed with $10 costs, besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Clews and Another vs. the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company.—Order affirmed with $10 costs, besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Lawrence.

Bairston et al. vs. Hansen, impleaded.—Order reversed, with $10 costs, besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

De Llamosas vs. Llamosas.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Roberts vs. Hill.—Order affirmed for gross laches in making the motion, with $10 costs besides disbursements.

By Judges Daniels and Lawrence.

Bray vs. Poillon.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Lawrence.

White vs. Livingston.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs besides disbursements.

Holloway vs. Stevens.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

By Judges Davis and Daniels.

Wheeler vs. Brady.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs of each motion besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

By Judges Davis, Daniels and Lawrence.

Spratt vs. Huntington; Same vs. Same.—Order reversed in each of the above cases, and the order that plaintiff appear and make affidavit reversed without cost to either party. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Gowdey vs. Paullaine.—Order affirmed with $10 costs, besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Lawrence.

Trimm et al. vs. Marsh.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Lawrence.

Thompson vs. Fargo, Treasurer.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

By Judges Daniels and Lawrence.

The People vs. Mallory et al.—Judgment affirmed (order heretofore entered). Opinion by Judge Lawrence.

Clews et al. vs. Raphael.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Davis.

By Judges Davis, Brady and Daniels.

Fielman et al. vs. Brunner et al.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Heinneman et al. vs. Heard et al.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Clements vs. Yturia.—Order modified by reducing and fixing the amount of bail to $30,000, without costs of the appeal to either party.

Williams, Assignee, vs. Allen et al.—Order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Brady.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Decisions.

By Judge Lawrence.

Phillips vs. Wicks, Smith vs. Mesick.—Memorandums for counsel.

Montgomery vs. The Market Fire Insurance Company.—An allowance of $200 granted to the claimant. Memorandum.

Holloway vs. Stephens.—Motion for leave to serve a reply is granted on the terms stated in opinion.

By Judge Barrett.

Orcutt vs. Lamb.—Motion to change venue denied, with $10 costs.

Orcutt vs. Lamb; Stone vs. Dodge.—Motions denied.

Smith vs. New York, Housatonic and N. R. R. Company.—Receiver appointed. I will hear counsel as to the amount of the bond which the receiver shall be required to give.

Shaw & Wilcox Co. vs. Daggatt.—Motion granted, with $10 costs to abide the event.

Dewey vs. Colligan.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Abrahams vs. Grenell (No. 1); Same vs. Same (No. 2).—Motions denied, with $10 costs.

Noonan vs. Dumphy.—Motion denied, without costs. Memorandum.

Benjamin vs. Remsen.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Curtis.

The People of the State, &c., vs. Appel; Same vs. Freligh.—Motions granted.

Gurley et al. vs. Maltby et al.—Motion denied, without prejudices.

Knight vs. Watson.—Motion for reference granted.

Preston vs. Goetz et al.—Judgment for foreclosure and sale.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. Rogers et al.—Demurrer overruled as frivolous, with leave to defendants to answer in five days upon payment of plaintiff's costs and costs of motion.

Schmeder vs. Schmeder.—Order granted that the defendant show cause why he should not be punished for non-payment of alimony, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Robinson.

Reilly vs. The Mayor, &c. Motion granted on terms.

Dooley vs. McCabe et al. Order for payment of surplus money.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

Decisions.

By Judge Joachimsen.

Landsbery vs. Bouceseln.—Motion granted on terms.

Milliken vs. Aronson.—Motion to open default granted on terms.

Miller vs. Kammitter.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Lampe vs. Laurritz.—Judgment for defendant on demurrer.

Kohler vs. Pfister.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Bank of North America vs. Riker; McVey vs. Willbur; Boldt vs. Hopps.—Motions granted.

By Judge McAdam.

Caffe vs. Middleton; Swartwout vs Richards; Travers vs. Wice; Micando vs Berntich; Bamberg vs Phillipson.—Motions granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

William McGill, who, on the 9th of September, stole $153 from John T. Reeves, Jr., pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny.

Edward McCarthy pleaded guilty to larceny from the person, the charge being that on the 21st inst. he stole a silver watch from John G. Waller.

These prisoners were each sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Sentences.

George H. Mix, a genteel-looking man, who pleaded guilty on Thursday to stealing a quantity of laces from the store of H. B. Claflin & Co., was arraigned for sentence.

Charles Hayes, who was convicted of larceny by the panel game, was also placed at the bar for sentence.

They were each sent to the State Prison for five years.

Michael Kelly, a boy who, on the 19th of October, stole $4 from the person of Frederick Sturz, was sent to the Catholic Protectory.

Isaac Welch, charged with stealing five cents from the person of John Kennedy on the 23d inst., pleaded guilty to petit larceny.

Edward Phillips pleaded guilty to stealing some chickens.

These prisoners were sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

Acquittals.

James Collins, who was jointly indicted with others charged with being associated in stealing a watch from the person of Simon Mendleshon on the 21st of October, in East Twelfth street, while he was looking at a target excursion, was tried and acquitted. Patrick J. Kennedy, who was jointly indicted, demanded a separate trial and was also promptly acquitted.

Edward S. Craige, convicted of an attempt to obtain the sum of $50 in money from Charles L. Rathbone, was sentenced to the State Prison for eighteen months.

Jennie Davis was tried and convicted of stealing $73 in money from George Devoe. Sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

This concluded the business of the term, and the Court adjourned to Monday next.

TOMBS POLICE COURT.

Before Judge Morgan.

On Thursday night, about six P. M., as Mr. John A. Thomas was standing on the corner of Cedar and Greenwich streets, he was accosted by Robert Watson, who "smashed" him on the nose and abstracted from his pocket a silver watch valued at $25. Robert was locked up for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

An Outrageous Assault.

Mr. Fitzsimmons and his wife Margaret were standing on the corner of Cherry street and James slip about ten o'clock on Thursday night, when they were approached by a man who wanted to know what time it was. Mr. Fitzsimmons took out his watch, and the man, whose name appears to be Henry Walsh, snatched the same. A scuffle began and Walsh robbed him of his money. Fitzsimmons was stronger than Walsh though, and he held the highwayman until an officer came and arrested the miscreant, who was held in default of $1,000 to answer.

JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT.

A Desperate Midnight Burglar.

Before Judge Smith.

William Tendeburg and James Perry are two night watchmen in the employment of Ward & Co., of No. 379 West Twelfth street, furniture manufacturers. On Friday morning, about two o'clock, Tendeburg heard a noise on the second floor of the building, and on proceeding there caught Charles Grandine, alias Charles F. Kruger just as he effected an entrance through the window. On attempting to arrest him the burglar pulled out a revolver and fired three shots in rapid succession at the watchman, but fortunately none of them took effect. Perry, the other watchman, ran to the aid of Tendeburg, and they captured the daring burglar, after a hard struggle, in which he tried to fire the remaining charges in his pistol. The prisoner was held in $5,000 bail on two charges, one for burglary and the other for felonious assault.

Alleged Highway Robbery.

Annie Williams, of No. 57 Thompson street, while passing to her home, on Thursday night about twelve o'clock, was knocked down by John D. Essinger, alias J. D. Meyer, and robbed of a silver chain worth $5. The prisoner admitted the assault, but denied the robbery. He was committed in default of $1,500 bail for trial.

A Pickpocket Caught.

Mrs. Josephine Haug, of No. 407 Canal street, was standing on the stoop of her residence, on Thursday at noon, looking at a procession which was passing at the time. A thief grabbed her watch chain and tore both it and her watch, worth $75, from her before she could make any resistance. She gave a description of the thief to Officer Meade, of the Eighth precinct, and he that night arrested John O'Neill. Mrs. Haug at once identified O'Neill as the thief, and he was committed in default of $3,000 bail yesterday.

Serious Charge Against an Ex-Stock Broker.

Ward E. Robinson and his wife Pauline were arraigned, charged with fraudulently disposing of mortgaged property. In August last they were living at No. 43 West Forty-seventh street, and procured a loan of $2,340 from Oscar F. Templeton, of No. 21 West Ninth street, giving as security therefor a chattel mortgage on their furniture for the amount and interest. On attempting to foreclose the mortgage Mr. Templeton alleges that he discovered over half the furniture had been removed without his knowledge. Robinson and his wife were arrested at Rye, Westchester county, by Officers Fleming and Dakin, of the Court squad. They were living in elegant style at a handsome country villa. Robinson was held in $500 bail for examination and his wife was paroled. Robinson was formerly a broker on Wall street.

ESSEX MARKET POLICE COURT.

A Peculiar Charge of Larceny.

Before Judge Kilbreth.

Abraham Shinkwright was held in $500 bail yesterday, charged with grand larceny. The complainant, Sol Castle, of No. 78 Suffolk street, stated that on the 4th of September he lent the prisoner $50, and got as security from him two gold watches and other jewelry. On the 29th of October the prisoner called and desired to be shown his property, to make sure it was all right. On getting it into his hand he ran off with it and was afterwards arrested by Detective Dyer, of the Tenth precinct.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

CITY COURT.

End of the First Trial of Isaac Badeau, Ex-Collector of Taxes—The Jury Disagree and are Discharged.

Yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, the jury in the case of ex-Collector of Taxes and Assessments Isaac Badeau came into court, and, in answer to the query of Frank Mallison, Clerk of the Court, as to whether they had agreed upon a verdict, replied in the negative. The foreman said it was impossible for them to do so, as they had tried every means. One of the jurors said:—"Your Honor, nine of our number agreed on the following verdict—'We find Isaac Badeau guilty on count six, from the fact that a certain sum of money collected for taxes and assessments was deposited in bank in the name of Isaac Badeau, Collector, and that $4,100, an amount exactly equal to the erasure in that count, has never been paid over to the City or County Treasurer.' "

The Judge then discharged the jury from further duty. One of the jurors subsequently visited the District Attorney's office and made statements of his personal opinion, reflecting on certain other members of the jury. His opinions were, however, of too vague and unsubstantiated a nature to enable that official to do anything in the premises. Assistant District Attorney Moore stated to the reporter that the case would be called on again for trial without delay. The defendant, who was a democrat, was elected to the office of tax collector in the year 1865, and was re-elected in 1868, retiring from office in 1872. Fifteen counts in the voluminous indictment found against him cover a period from October, 1870, to April, 1872, inclusive, they charged him with having embezzled on October 15, 1870, $100; February 10, 1871, $4,100; February 13, 1871, $100; March 3, 1871, $100; May 10, 1871, $200; May 16, 1871, $80; May 30, 1871, $300; June 1, 1871, $100; November 16, 1871, $450; November 17, 1871, $80; April 9, 1872, $100; in all $5,710. This money was what is known as default for non-payment of taxes within the period prescribed by law. The payments were correctly entered on the cash tickler or blotter by the receiver, and were transferred to the banks to the credit of the collector. The amounts were then entered on the cash arrears book, which latter showed that there had been erasures and new figures written over the original amounts. None of these erasures were, however, in defendant's handwriting. An expert testified that the difference caused by the erasures had not been subsequently returned to the City Treasury. The defence claimed that for the entire period of Mr. Badeau's two terms of office he had fully accounted for every dollar received. He had received $42,536,089 01, and the defence claimed that the city was indebted to Mr. Badeau to the amount of $33,757 75.

SUPREME COURT.

Decisions.

Before Judge Pratt.

S. Turner vs. E. B. Rogers.—Costs allowed. Suffolk.

Foundry Facing Company vs. J. Tullis.—Order for payment of money by third part.

S. L. Harley vs. J. McKay.—Motion to set aside proceedings denied; $10 costs. Suffolk.

H. M. Baker vs. E. Davison.—Fixing plaintiff's costs and allowance, $33 referee's fees, $16 50 advertising, $20 for auctioneer, $10 motion costs, balance to be credited on mortgage.

J. F. Kilgour vs. Midland Blue Stone Company.—Motion to have receiver's accounts granted; remainder of motion denied, without prejudice to any claim of Groo & Wiggins. No costs to either party.

C. A. Mertz vs. A. Welwood.—Motion to open judgment and allow Welwood to come in as party, denied; $10 costs.

A. D. Fenton vs. B. J. Bond.—Motion to change venue granted on defendant's stipulating to admit on trial that plaintiff is *bona fide* holder of the note, and that he purchased it before it was due and without notice, and paid value to the amount of the note. Otherwise motion denied.

THE TILTON-BEECHER SUIT.

Motion for a Bill of Particulars Denied—Important Decision.

Judge Neilson, of the Brooklyn City Court, yesterday rendered his decision in the motion recently argued before him by the counsel on both sides in the suit brought by Mr. Theodore Tilton against Rev. Henry Ward Beecher for the seduction of the wife of plaintiff. Messrs. Tracy and Shearman, who appeared for defendant, argued that they were entitled to a bill of particulars setting forth definitely the time and place at which the alleged acts of adultery occurred between defendant and the wife of plaintiff. Ex-Judge Morris, counsel for Mr. Tilton, contended that the defendant was not entitled to a bill of particulars, which would disclose the line of prosecution. Judge Neilson has decided, denying the motion, without costs. The text of the important decision is as follows:—

CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN—Theodore Tilton vs. Henry Ward Beecher.—The complaint charges that the defendant committed the wrongful acts stated "on or about the 10th day of October, 1868, and on divers other days and times after that day, and before the commencement of this action, at the house of the defendant, No. 124 Columbia street, city of Brooklyn, and at the house of the plaintiff, No. 174 Livingston street, in said city." An answer denying the charges has been put in, and the issue of fact thus joined noticed for trial. An application is now made for an order requiring the plaintiff to deliver to the defendant's attorneys a statement in writing of the times and places at which he expects and intends to prove that the defendant committed and confessed any such acts. As to the places where the plaintiff may expect or intend to prove that the acts were committed, the complaint is specific—the houses and street are designated. The information on that point sought by this application has been fully given. As to the supposed confessions the complaint is silent, and properly so. Under our system of pleading the facts are to be set forth, not the evidence of those facts. This distinction must be observed; it is expressly enjoined by the Code; has been enforced by an unbroken chain of decisions. When, therefore, the plaintiff's case is stated in the complaint, the claim or wrong being one of which the law takes cognizance, the pleader is not allowed to add averments disclosing the oral proof by which he expects or intends to support or establish his case on the trial.

But it is shown by affidavits that the plaintiff, who could not have alleged in his complaint that such confessions had been made, and might have been prudently reticent on the subject, has stated in a newspaper article that such proof existed. In view of that the defendant's counsel claims that the plaintiff should be required to state when and where those confessions, if any, were made. The question is not simply whether it would be well for the defendant to have that additional information, but whether the Court has the power to make such a requisition. I am satisfied that we have not the power. It would be a dangerous innovation, an anomaly in practice, if every defendant who claims that there may be an attempt to prove admissions could by motion before the Court, compel further disclosures. So far as I am advised such an order has never been granted. The only remaining ground of the application is as to the times when the plaintiff expects and intends to prove that the acts took place. The complaint has it thus:—"On or about the 10th day of October, 1868, and on divers other days and times after that day," &c. That is good and correct pleading. Chitty gives that form for this action, and in a note, it is said, "the injury may be stated to have been committed on divers days and times," &c. (2 Chitty Pl., 642.) But if any question could be raised in respect to that form the defendant should have applied to have the complaint made more definite and certain. In a case of this precise nature the complaint did not specify the places, not even the country, and Judge Reynolds, at Special Term, granted such an application before answer. That is the practice prescribed by the Code. Under the common law system of pleading, especially where the common courts were used, a defendant might have been taken by surprise as to matters touching which he had the right to be informed, and some remedial practice for the suitor's protection was necessary. Courts of equity, in the exercise of inherent powers, inaugurated a practice of the nature now invoked, and under legislative directions the courts of law acquired the right to order a discovery and inspection of papers, but with special limitations (14 and 15 Vic., chap. 99, sec. 6; Wigram on Discovery, 19; 3 Rev. St. 5th ed., 293), and to require bills of particulars in certain cases, especially as to the items of an account (Code sec. 158). The elaborate brief handed in by the learned counsel for the defendant, has a large collection of cases in which such power has been exercised, with interesting analogies and illustrations. But none of the cases apply to the legal question involved. In his treatise on practice Mr. Shearman says:—"As a general rule a bill of particulars will not be ordered in an action for a tort. (See Pylie vs. Stephen, 6 Mees & W., 813; Stannard vs. Ullithorne, 3 Bing., N.C., 328; Snelling vs. Chennels, 5 Dowl., P. C. 80.) Thus it will not be ordered in an action for injuries causing death (Murphy vs. Kipp, 1 Duer, 659), nor usually in any action for personal injuries. (Semble, Derry vs. Lloyd, 1 Chit. Rep., 726, per Best, J.)" This learned writer proceeds to state the reason why such bills are not granted in an action for a tort, to wit:—That the cause of action must almost always appear with sufficient distinctness in the complaint to enable the defendant to prepare his defence, and refers to 4 Cowen, R., 54, where a bill of particulars was ordered in an action for the conversion of personal property, "as avoiding great detail in the pleading," and to 5 Dowl., P. C., 80, and 6 Exch., 696, to the point that in actions of tort the application should be accompanied with an affidavit that the defendant does not know what the plaintiff is sueing for. This last proposition accords with several late cases, in which it has been held that such bills will not be furnished if the defendant already has, or, from the nature of the case, must have the best or fullest knowledge of the facts. Indeed, there are many exceptions (7 M. W., 236; 6 C. B. N. S., 678; 8 How. Pr. R., 228), and as to the general theory a late learned and prudent Judge has said: "The law has always considered sacred the rights of both parties to keep secret their preparations and means of attack and defense" (1 Abb. Pr., N. S., 288). As indicating the theory that the right of discovery at law has been regarded as matter proper for legislative direction rather than for such direction as the Court in the exercise of its supposed inherent powers might in each case choose to grant, our statutes as to compelling discovery in respect to betting and gaming (2 R. S., 926), and illegal brokerage (2 R. S., 979), usurious transactions (3 R. S., 73), and in respect to attorneys (3 R. S., 478, 479), might well be referred to. Moreover, as rules of practice must be general, not changed materially to conform to particular cases, a plaintiff may so shape his case as to meet exigencies, as where witnesses are hostile and refuse to disclose the facts until compelled to do so on the trial. But, as I have said, the question is as to the power of the Court, a power to be exercised with special reference to the system of practice established by the Legislature. The Code, in creating a new system of procedure, has prescribed the manner in which a cause of action shall be stated in the complaint, and how a pleading, if defective, may be perfected. It gives to a defendant not satisfied with the frame or terms of the complaint remedies much more full and adequate than given under the old system. He may move to have the complaint made more definite and certain, and where the claim can be itemized may also have a bill of particulars. To all this the code adds the right to examine the adversary on oath before the trial, and even at the trial. But the Code allows a bill of particulars of the claim. If the wrong be the conversion of personal property the enumeration or description of it would be as to the particulars of the claim. But an action of this peculiar class, like that for assault and battery, is sufficiently stated and described in the general allegation necessarily contained in the complaint. Extraneous incidents there may be, enhancing or diminishing the grievances, but nothing further could be said as to the claim itself. When we are treating of claims in respect to property, or contracts, or accounts, a different rule applies. In this case the right to move that the complaint be made more definite and certain has been waived. In several cases the Courts have held that such waiver was a confession that the pleading was sufficient. Such motion was a simple and the appropriate remedy, and this application cannot be accepted, though intended as a substitute. But the question is not of much moment to the defendant, as the information to which he could have been entitled may yet be obtained by examining the plaintiff before the trial.

I think that the practice established by the Code should be followed, as thus and only thus can certainty and consistency be obtained, and that an attempt by the Court to evade that practice and substitute other modes of procedure would be unwise, if not reprehensible. The application is denied, but without costs.

J. NEILSON, J. C. C.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29, 1874.

No. 46. Pollard vs. Bailey—Error to the Circuit Court for the Middle District of Alabama.—The facts agreed between the parties show that Bailey, assignee in bankruptcy of Fowler & Sommerville, produced bills of the Central Bank of Alabama for $16,909, and demanded their value of Pollard as the owner of 200 shares in the bank, under a clause of the charter making stockholders liable in proportion to their stock; that the capital stock of the bank subscribed by individuals was $900,000 of the $1,000,000 named in the charter, and the issues of the bank unpaid were $700,000, and that the affairs of the bank were before a court of chancery. Upon these facts judgment was for the assignee; and it is here maintained that the liability of the stockholder is only in the proportion that his shares of stock bear to the whole capital of the bank, and for no more; that this liability is a liability to the creditors of the bank collectively, and to be ascertained by a liquidation of its affairs after the deficiency in the assets of the bank have been ascertained and the proportionate share of the stockholder has been determined. When this judgment was rendered, as appeared by the pleadings of the case, a Court of Chancery had control of the affairs of the bank and the debt recovered was involved in that bill. J. A. Campbell and George Goldwaite for plaintiff; J. A. Elmore for defendant.

United States vs. Boecken et al.—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Maryland.—This is a suit on a distiller's bond to recover certain taxes alleged to be due the government. The sureties only were served with process. The government proved that taxes were due on the business of a distillery located on the corner of Hudson and Third streets, in the town of Canton, Md.; but it appeared that the business had never been carried on there, but about four squares distant. Thereupon the Court charged the jury that there could be no recovery. The government claim here that it makes no difference as to the locality; that if the distiller had commenced business where recited in the bond he could not move the business without notice to the government, and that if he, after filing the bond, began business somewhere else than where named therein it would be treated as having been removed all the same as if it had really been begun there and afterwards removed. This is the question at issue on the writ of error. Attorney General and Solicitor General for the government; Hinckley & Findlay for the sureties.

No. 44. Boley vs. Hall et al.—Error to the Supreme Court of Montana.—This is an action of replevin brought to recover possession of seventy-one head of cattle, or $300, their alleged value, and the main question at issue is whether the personal property of a married woman in the Territory is exempt from the debts and liabilities of the husband. A question prior to this, however, in the present case is whether the property was in fact the property of the wife. Ashton & Wilson for plaintiffs in error; G. G. Squires for defendant.

No. 45. Atchison et al. vs. Peterson et al.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of Montana.—The plaintiffs claim to have acquired by prior appropriation the exclusive right to use so much of the waters of the Mile Creek as would fill certain ditches constructed by them, and known as Helena and Yaw Yaw ditches, which extend from the creek to Last Chance and Dry gulches in the mines, and that since their operations commenced the defendants have tapped the creek and are using the waters in such a way as to obstruct its flow through the ditches. The Court below found that the plaintiffs were entitled to the waters claimed, but that the defendants had not so injured the flow of the creek as to entitle the plaintiffs to a judgment for damages. It is here claimed that the sand and slum set afloat by the defendants so deteriorated the water that it was comparatively useless for mining purposes. Robert Leech for appellants; G. G. Lymes for appellees.

No. 47. Lyman vs. Pollard—Error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—Mrs. Pollard sued to recover, under an agreement to that effect, one-fifth of the net income of the St. Cloud Hotel, located at the corner of Ninth and F streets, in Washington, the rent of the hotel to be regarded as an item of the expense, and for damages for a breach of the contract. She recovered, and the case is here for review, on exceptions to the rulings of the court on the trial, one of which was the exclusion of evidence tending to show that while the hotel was jointly carried on by the parties to the suit, the defendant here, who was in active charge, was of unsound mind. It will be remembered that she was afterward sent to an insane asylum, and shortly after the commencement of her action. Davidge & Cox for plaintiff in error; Riddle & Bradley for defendant.

JUDGMENT DAY IN JERSEY.

Yesterday was the day of doom for the prisoners convicted in the Court of Quarter Sessions at Jersey City. The following sentences were pronounced:—Martin McEnerty, resisting an officer, six months; Peter McGrath, assault and battery and attempted outrage on a female, six years in State Prison; also, for an indecent assault on Margaret Tigue, two years, both terms to run together; Jeremiah Sullivan, assault and battery and attempted outrage on Eliza Dooley, five years; Thomas Nolan, till tapping, eighteen months; William Hutchinson, embezzlement, three months and a fine of $50. Michael McDermott was convicted of an assault and battery on Officer Kipp, and was remanded for sentence. Sentence was suspended on Charles Harrison and William Clark. Michael Henry pleaded not guilty to a charge of assault and battery. Edward Mulrooney, assault and battery, pleaded not guilty. Matthew and Mary Carney, assault and battery, pleaded guilty. Patrick Cunan, assault and battery, pleaded guilty. William O'Brien and Peter O'Brien were convicted of an assault and battery on Timothy McCarthy and were remanded for sentence.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The Stock Market Steady and Without Feature.

GOLD FIRM—MONEY EASY.

BONDS IN MODERATE DEMAND.

WALL STREET, FRIDAY, Oct. 30—6 P. M.

Operators to-day complained of intense dulness. Business at the Board has declined within the last ten days almost to the midsummer minimum. There were few outside buyers, little or no encouragement to speculation, and on all sides a disposition to wait on future developments. The street appears to be at sea with reference to onward movements and presents the rare spectacle of utter dependence on the commercial situation. When the latter improves and capital once more finds employment; when our laborers are again at work, earning instead of spending; when our railroads show gains in their receipts and our banks activity in the use of money, a new era of speculation will set in; but until then there is little to be hoped for in the way of permanent recovery.

THE COURSE OF PRICES

was without feature until near the close, when an advance took place that appeared to be led by New York Central and Hudson. The sudden and unexpected improvement in this stock was a subject of considerable comment, and sympathetically it gave strength to the rest of the market. Compared with the close last night the following were the

GAINS AND LOSSES:—

Gains—Atlantic and Pacific, ⅛; New York Central and Hudson, ⅞; C., C. and I. C., ¼; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, ⅛; Hannibal and St. Joseph, ⅛; Lake Shore, ¼; Northwest, ⅛; Ohio and Mississippi, ⅜; Rock Island, ¾; St. Paul, ⅛; Wabash, ¼; Union Pacific, ⅜. Losses—Erie, ⅝; Harlem, ⅛. Pacific Mail, Panama, Quicksilver and Western Union were without change. Erie in London lost ⅛ per cent. The decline on this side was due to causes which are without explanation.

THE SALES.

The aggregate of sales among stocks to-day was 110,000 shares and was distributed among the leading stocks as follows:—New York Central and Hudson River, 1,654; Erie, 22,000; Lake Shore, 18,100; Northwestern, 800; Rock Island, 2,300; Pacific Mail, 8,800; St. Paul, 1,000; Ohio, 2,200; Western Union, 27,750; Wabash, 11,500; Union Pacific, 11,750; C., C. and I. C, 1,020.

OPENING, HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the opening, highest and lowest prices of the day:—

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central	100⅞	101¼	100⅞
Erie	28⅜	28⅞	27¾
Lake Shore	79⅝	80	79⅝
Wabash	29¼	29⅝	29
Northwestern	36½	36½	36¼
Rock Island	96¾	97½	96¾
St. Paul	32¼	32½	32⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	27⅝	27⅞	27½
New Jersey Central	104¾	104¾	104⅛
Del. Lack. and Western	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
Union Pacific	33¾	34	33¾
C., C. and I. C	9⅝	9¾	9½
Western Union	79⅛	79⅜	78⅞
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	16	16	15¾
Pacific Mail	45⅛	45¼	45
Panama	113¾	114½	113¾

THE MONEY MARKET.

Money was easy at 2½ a 3 per cent on call loans. Capital continues in large supply, without corresponding demand, and reflects the general dulness of trade. Commercial paper is unchanged, with little business doing. Foreign exchange was steady at 4.84½ a 4.88, with selling rates at 4.84 a 4.87½. The following are late quotations:—

	Sixty Days.	Three Days.
Prime bankers' sterling bills on London.	4.84 a 4.84½	4.87½ a 4.88
Good bankers' do	4.83½ a 4.84	4.87 a 4.87½
Prime com. sterling do.	4.82½ a 4.83½	4.86 a 4.87
Paris (bankers')	5.17½ a 5.16¼	5.14⅜ a 5.13⅛
Antwerp	5.17½ a 5.16¼	5.14⅜ a 5.13⅛
Swiss	5.17½ a 5.16¼	5.14⅜ a 5.13⅛
Amsterdam	40⅞ a 41	41⅛ a 41⅜
Hamburg	94½ a 94¾	95¾ a 96
Frankfort	40⅝ a 40¾	41 a 41¼
Bremen	94½ a 94¾	95¾ a 96
Prussian thalers	70⅞ a 71½	71¾ a 72

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

In government bonds the following were the latest bids:—United States currency sixes, 117¾ a 118; do. do. do., registered, 117¾ a 118; do. do. 1881, 118⅛ a 118⅜; five-twenties, 1862, registered, 110½ a 111; do. do., coupon, 113⅞ a 114; do. do., 1864, registered, 111⅞ a 112; do. do., 1864, coupon, 116⅛ a 116⅜; do. do., 1865, registered, 113¼ a 113½; do. do., 1865, coupon, 117⅛ a 117¾; do. do., 1865, new, registered, 116⅛ a 116¼; do. do., 1865, coupon, 116⅝ a 126⅛; do. do., 1867, registered, 117¼ a 117½; do. do., 1867, coupon, 117⅝ a 117¾; do. do., 1868, registered, 117¼ a 117¾; do. do., 1868, coupon, 117⅝ a 117¾; ten-forties, registered, 111⅝ a 112; do., coupon, 112 a 112¼; fives, 1881, registered, 111⅛ a 111⅜; do, 1881, coupon, 112⅝ a 112⅞.

RAILROAD BONDS.

Railroad bonds were quiet in the late afternoon dealings. Chicago and Northwestern consolidated gold bonds declined to 80½. Western Pacifics sold at 84, Union Pacific firsts at 87⅝, land grants at 85⅛, Ohio and Mississippi consolidated at 93, and Erie fourths at 95½. Central Pacific bonds closed at 92⅝ to 92¾, and Union Pacifics at 87⅝ to 87⅞ for firsts, 85⅜ to 85⅝ for land grants, and 73½ to 73¾ for sinking funds.

THE FOREIGN MARKET.

London advices state that £40,000 bullion were withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day. The market was quiet, but steady. Erie sold at 26½ a 26¾; consols for money, 92⅞. To-day is settling day at the London Stock Exchange.

DRY GOODS IMPORTS.

The total imports of foreign dry goods at this port for the week ending to-day were $1,090,354, and the amount marketed $1,230,218. The imports for the corresponding week of last year were $1,358,683, and for 1872, $1,734,488.

GOLD

was steady at 110⅛, the prevailing figure of the day. Transactions in this market continue to be small and inconsequential. The rates paid for borrowing were 1-64 per diem, and 2, 2½, 3 and 4 per cent per annum. At the close loans were made flat.

OPERATIONS OF THE GOLD EXCHANGE TO-DAY.

Gold balances	$1,055,513
Currency balances	1,176,299
Gross clearances	19,745,000

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

Currency exchanges	$59,644,395
Currency balances	3,361,956
Gold exchanges	5,978,289
Gold balances	964,564

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $387,000; from customs, $437,000; national bank notes received for redemption, $380,000. The Assistant Treasurer to-day paid out $346,000 on account of interest and $5,000 in redemption of five-twenty bonds.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, Oct. 30—10 A. M., Before Call.

500 shs West Un Tel	79¼	1300 shs Un Pac RR	33¾
900 do.........b3	79⅜	700 do	33⅞
100 Erie RR.........c	28¾	100 do.........s3	33⅞
300 do.........s3	28¾	400 Ohio & Miss RR	27⅝
100 do	28¾	100 do.........s3	27½
300 Pac Mail SS	45⅛	200 do	27⅝
600 do.........b3	45⅛	200 do	27¾
500 do	45⅛	100 C, C & I C RR	9⅝
500 N Y C & H R RR	100⅞	100 do.........b3	9¾
300 Tol & Wab RR...b3	29¼	100 do	9⅝
100 do.........s3	29¼	200 do	9⅝
100 do	29⅛	200 do	9¾
1500 L S & M S RR...s3	79⅝	100 do.........c	9¾
900 do	79⅝	100 do.........b3	9¾
700 do.........b3	79¾	100 do	9¾
800 do.........c	79⅝	100 Atl & Pac RR pf	11⅛
400 Un Pac RR.........s3	33¾		

10:15 and 11:30 A. M.

$15000 U S 6's, r, '81..b c	117⅞	$3000 U S 5-20, c, '67..sm	117¼
10000 U S 5-20, c, '62..b c	113¾	10000 do	117⅜
5000 U S 5-20, c, '62..c b	113⅛	30000 do.........b c	117¾
3000 U S 5-20, c, '64	116⅛	20000 U S 5-20, c, '68	117¾
500 do.........small	115	10000 U S 5's, c, '81	112⅝
7000 U S 5-20, c, '65 n..	116⅜	5000 U S 5's 10-40, r	111⅞
1000 U S 5-20, r, '68	117½	50000 U S 6's, cur....b c	117⅞

First Board—10:30 A. M.

$2000 Tenn 6's, n s..b c	55	300 shs Erie RR.........s3	28½
1000 Chic & Alt 1st	111	500 do	28¾
2000 N J Cen con	105	400 do	28½
2000 N J Cent 1st, n	108	100 do.........b3	28½
3000 C & N W c c g b..	81	300 do	28⅝
4000 do.........b c	80¾	100 Panama RR.bc s60	113⅝
1000 M & St P, H & D D	71	100 N Y C & H R.....b c	101
2000 Del, L & W con	108⅛	100 do.........s3	101

[illegible]

12:30 P. M.—Before Call.

[illegible]

Second Board—1 P. M.

[illegible]

2:30 to 3 P. M.

[illegible]

3 P. M.

[illegible]

CLOSING PRICES—3 O'CLOCK P. M.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Cotton Dull for "Spot," Easier for "Future"—Flour Steady—Wheat Easier—Corn Higher—Oats Unchanged—Barley Firm—Pork Dull and Easy—Lard Inactive but Firmer—Groceries Unchanged—Freights Steady—Petroleum Dull and Lower—Naval Stores Quiet—Rosin Firmer—Wool Firm—Whiskey Steady.

FRIDAY, Oct. 30—6 P. M.

The markets were still irregular. On 'Change flour was steady. Wheat was easier, but fairly held [illegible]

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

[illegible]

EUROPEAN MARKET.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

CENTRAL COLORADO IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—The interest coupons of the 6 per cent gold Mortgage Bonds of the Central Colorado Improvement Company maturing November 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date on presentation to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 11 Nassau street, New York.

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons of the Seven Per Cent Gold Mortgage Bonds of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company, maturing November 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date on presentation to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 11 Nassau street, New York.

I ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD NEW York city Mortgages without bonus. Principals desiring to BORROW OR INVEST please apply. H. L. GRANT, 11 Pine street.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD Bonds, Northern Pacific and other defaulted Railroad Bonds bought by the old established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine street, New York.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD BONDS bought and sold by HAAR & CO., No. 45 Wall street.

WANTED—FOR FOUR MONTHS, UPON GOOD COLlaterals, not on the market, $1,500, for which a good commission will be paid. Address ROSS, Herald office.

WANTED—$25,000, OR $10,000 AND $15,000, ON NINE houses in Fulton street, worth $60,000, at a less valuation; rental $5,715; $500 will be paid to cover all expenses. DRAKE & CO., No. 9 Willoughby street, near City Hall, Brooklyn.

$7,000 TO $8,000 WANTED ON SECOND MORTgage on improved property, 75x102, in this city. Those having the money please address, with particulars, CASH, box 160 Herald office.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, New York city Improved Property, in sums to suit; term of years; private funds. Address MORTGAGE, Herald office.

$50,000 TO $100,000 WANTED—ON BOND AND Mortgage on splendid Central Park, New York, and Prospect Park, Brooklyn, Lots, worth three times. Principals address box 2,900 Post office.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between John Nix and Eli Campbell, under the firm name of John Nix & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. John Nix will continue the business at the same place, Nos. 1, 3, 30 and 31 West Washington Market; also collect and pay all outstanding accounts. Dated New York city, October 31, 1874. JOHN NIX. ELI CAMPBELL.

THE UNDERSIGNED, ELI CAMPBELL & SON, HAVE this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on a General Produce Commission Business at No. 7 Country row, West Washington Market. Dated New York city, October 31, 1874. ELI CAMPBELL. GEORGE CAMPBELL.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A.—CAPITAL WANTED, FOR EUROPE, FOR an extended, well established Paper Mill, in Germany, near the Swiss frontier, a special or active partner, with $20,000, for an equally half proprietary interest in business and real estate. This partnership offer is worthy the especial attention of such who wish to secure a steady, guaranteed income for capital invested. Total value of property, lowest calculation, 120,000 florins. Substantial residence, garden and grounds, desirable for occupation; climate and surroundings salubrious and agreeable; never failing, perfectly pure water, with unlimited water power. The present sole proprietor erected new and powerful machinery, and doubled the mill's working capacity, necessitated for the prompt execution of large orders. The business is strictly cash, and its affairs show at present 20 to 22 per cent net gain. For full particulars address for one week, giving name and capital, box 4,052 Post office, New York.

ATTENTION!—IF YOU WANT TO BUY, SELL OR exchange a Business of any kind call on or write to LIVINGSTON & CO., 10 Pine street.

ABOUT $15,000 WILL PURCHASE THE CONtrolling interest in a well established manufacturing business; present copartnership expires December 31, 1874. Address JUNIOR, box 132 Herald office.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE MONEY AND do good at the same time in a superb Panorama of high moral character; will be sold cheap on account of the death of owner. Apply to THOMAS LANE, 267 Canal street.

BUSINESS.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, A GOOD paying Dining Room, Restaurant or Hotel, or some other paying business, for Cash and Real Estate; or would rent a place furnished. Address HOTEL, box 161 Herald Uptown Branch office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—POSSESSING ALL THE advantages desired in a live and rapidly growing country town, at a reasonable price; stock $2,500 to $3,000; clean and fresh; this will be found desirable in every respect; those who do not mean business need not apply; must be sold at once. Address box 28 Harrisonburg, Va.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $1,000 TO $2,000, in a good business; security given for money. Also two agents and a clerk. T. BOUCHER, 45 John street.

TEA AND GROCERY BUSINESS, IN POUGHKEEPsie, for sale, well established and best corner in town; price low (without bonus); owner anxious to engage in outside operation of great magnitude. Address C., 59 Cannon street.

TO LET—THE WELL KNOWN AND LONG ESTABlished Oyster House and Restaurant, No. 25 Clinton street, near Fulton street, Brooklyn; has been kept for many years by Dominick Colgan, who now wishes to retire on account of his advanced years; the house is large and commodious, well furnished throughout; is first class, and in one of the best locations in the city; this is a rare chance for a party who understands the business, as the prospects for making money are undoubted. Inquire of D. & M. CHAUNCEY, 207 Montague street, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF RESPECTABILITY, having thorough experience and plenty of furniture, an active or special partner with cash capital, in a large, first class boarding house; none but principals with means dealt with. Address BUSINESS, box 204 Herald Uptown Branch office.

$100 TO $1,000 INVESTED CAN BE DOUBLED IN one week; opening business store and factory, 273 Hudson street; Eighth avenue cars.

$5,000.—ANY GENTLEMAN WHO WILL INVEST equally with advertiser in a pleasant, agreeable and honorable business, may retire in twelve months with an ample fortune. Address ENTERPRISE, Herald Uptown Branch office.

$10,000 TO $20,000.—WANTED, A THOROUGHgoing, reliable business man, with this amount of money and some knowledge of machinery, to become interested and take charge of a manufacturing establishment in which $40,000 is already invested; a rare opportunity for the right man. Address B. E. T., box 4,020 New York Post office.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

BRASHER—OSTERMOOR.—On Tuesday, the 29th September, at the residence of the bride's parents, Brooklyn, by the Right Rev. Dr. Corrigan, Bishop of Newark, assisted by Rev. James Corrigan, ARCHIBALD R. BRASHER to M. LOUISE, daughter of H. D. Ostermoor.

CLARK—PATERSON.—On Wednesday, October 28, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Brooklyn, by the Rev. Noah H. Schenck, D. D., THOMAS CLARK, Jr., to MARY LAWSON PATERSON, eldest daughter of Robert L. Paterson.

London and Glasgow papers please copy.

CRANE—WHITNEY.—On Thursday, October 29, at Ivy Nook, New Haven, Conn., by the Rev. Edwin Harwood, D. D., Dr. JOHN J. CRANE, to CAROLINE W. SUYDUM, daughter of the late Stephen Whitney, all of New York.

CULLEN—BAXTER.—On Wednesday, October 28, at the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn Heights, by Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., assisted by the Rev. William M. Taylor, D. D., Mr. HENRY J. CULLEN, Jr., to Miss MARY M. BAXTER, eldest daughter of Archibald Baxter, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DAVIS—STARTUP.—On Thursday, October 15, 1874, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. W. H. Parmly, D. D., DANIEL DAVIS to MARY, daughter of William Startup, Esq., all of Jersey City.

DEPUE—WOOD.—At the residence of the bride, on Wednesday, October 28, 1874, by Rev. J. Selden Spencer, Mr. JOHN DEPUE to Miss EMMA S. WOOD, both of Nyack, N. Y.

IRELAND—PAGE.—At Greenport, L. I., on Thursday, October 29, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Robert Weeks, ELLA WINGATE PAGE and Dr. TREADWELL L. IRELAND.

RITTER—FORSYTH.—On Wednesday, October 28, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. John E. Cookman, CHARLES A. RITTER to SADIE FORSYTH. All of this city.

SIMONSON—HARBECK.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, October 27, by the Rev. Mr. Partridge, CHARLES M. SIMONSON to M. LOUISE HARBECK.

Died.

ANTHON.—At Cooperstown, N. Y., on Thursday, October 29, JOHN HONE ANTHON, of this city, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, members of Independent Royal Arch Lodge, No. 2, F. and A. M., and of the Masonic fraternity generally, are respectfully invited to attend the burial services, at Cooperstown, on Sunday, November 1.

BARNED.—On Friday morning, October 30, at half-past eleven, JULIAN, the beloved wife of Israel Barned, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 289 Madison street, on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock.

Liverpool (England) and Yokohama papers please copy.

BELL.—On Friday, October 30, 1874, JANNET P., widow of the late David Bell, in the 72d year of her age.

Funeral services on Monday, November 2, at three o'clock P. M., at the residence of her son-in-law, Edward Crommelin, Bloomfield, N. J. Trains leave foot of Barclay and Christopher streets, per Morris and Essex Railroad, at two o'clock P. M.; returning, leave Bloomfield at 5:15 P. M.

BIERWIRTH.—In Brooklyn, Thursday morning, October 29, 1874, LEOPOLD VON BIERWIRTH, in the 74th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, October 31, at two o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Saviour, corner Pierrepont street and Monroe place, Brooklyn.

BRAINARD.—On Thursday, October 29, Captain LEONARD W. BRAINARD, in the 73d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, November 1, from Christ church, corner of Clinton and Harrison streets, Brooklyn, at two P. M.

BRESLEN.—On Thursday, October 29, ANNIE MOTT, oldest daughter of Joseph and Martha Breslen, aged 10 years and 10 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, 762 Ninth avenue, corner of Fifty-first street.

BROWNE.—On Thursday, October 29, 1874, EDWARD D. BROWNE, a native of Claremorris, county Mayo, Ireland, in the 27th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 60 Eighth avenue, corner Horatio street, at one P. M., Sunday, November 1. The members of the Emerald Club, Clan na Gael Association, are requested to meet at their hall, 20 St. Mark's place, Sunday, November 1, at half-past twelve P. M. Also the members of the Mayo Young Men's Association.

BURNHAM.—On Sunday, October 25, 1874, at his residence, in Monticello, N. Y., EPHRAIM L. BURNHAM, aged 76 years, 7 months and 19 days.

California papers please copy.

CHAVE.—On Wednesday, October 28, WILLIAM, eldest son of William G. and Hannah E. Chave, aged 32 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, November 1, from his late residence, No. 416 East 116th street, at two o'clock, without further notice.

CRAIG.—On Thursday, October 29, 1874, WILLIAM GEORGE CRAIG, aged 34 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, November 1, at two o'clock, from his late residence, 196 Wooster street.

California papers please copy.

DAVIS.—On Thursday, October 29, ROSANNA DAVIS, in the 74th year of her age.

The friends and relatives, and those of her sons, Samuel S. and John B., and of her sons-in-law, R. W. Chapman and H. G. Conklin, and her brother, John Ryer, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Lutheran church, Twenty-first street, near Sixth avenue, on Sunday, November 1, at one o'clock.

DEVINS.—Suddenly, on Thursday, October 29, SUSAN MARY GILLESPIE, wife of William H. Devins.

Funeral from the Episcopal church, Kent street, Greenpoint, Sunday, at two P. M. Friends of the family invited.

DREW.—At Jersey City Heights, on Thursday evening, October 29, from injuries received by the Jersey City ferryboat, GIDEON LEE DREW, youngest son of William and Barbara Jane Drew, aged 14 years and 17 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, Summit and Sipp avenues and thence to Trinity church, on Monday, at one o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ELGAR.—On Thursday, October 29, ELEANOR LOUISA, the only child of John H. and Francis Elgar, aged 5 years, 11 months and 8 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 440 West Thirty-fifth street, on Sunday afternoon, November 1, at half-past one o'clock.

EMMER.—In Gravesend, L. I., on Friday, October 30, at four A. M., MARGARET M. MEYER, wife of John Emmer, aged 38 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on the Sheepshead Bay road, on Sunday, November 1, at half-past two o'clock P. M.

FIELD.—On sixth day, tenth month, 30, at Purchase, MARY F., wife of Edmond Field.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Purchase Meeting House, first day, eleventh month, 1, at eleven o'clock A. M. Carriages will be at White Plains, to meet the 9:15 train from Grand Central Depot, New York.

GILL.—Suddenly, on Thursday, October 29, at his residence, Baltimore, OWEN A. GILL, in the 66th year of his age.

GODFREY.—On Friday, October 30, WILLIAM A. GODFREY, aged 45 years.

Funeral on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, from his late residence, 264 West Thirty-eighth street.

HANNAN.—BRIDGET, wife of Lawrence Hannan, aged 65 years, a native of county Meath, Ireland.

Relatives and friends of the family, and of her brother, Francis Gorey, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 139 East Forty-first street, this day (Saturday), at one o'clock P. M.

HASSETT.—On Thursday, October 29, ANN HASSETT.

Relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son, Thomas Hassett, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Mary Hayes, No. 217 East Fiftieth street, on Saturday morning, October 31, at ten o'clock; thence to the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Fiftieth street and Madison avenue, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul.

INGLES.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, October 28, HERMAN INGLES, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of Altair Lodge, No. 601, F. and A. M., and members of the Union Ferrymen's Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, November 1, at two o'clock, from his late residence, 552 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

KELLY.—On Wednesday, October 28, 1874, ROSE KELLY, aged 80 years, native of Dromore, county Tyrone, Ireland.

Her friends and those of her son Edward and son in law Francis McQuade are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 240 East Forty-sixth street. Her remains will be conveyed to the church of St. Boniface, corner of Forty-seventh street and Second avenue, on Saturday, October 31, at ten o'clock A. M., and thence to Calvary Cemetery at one o'clock P. M.

KENNEDY.—On Thursday, October 29, ELLEN, wife of William Kennedy, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of her sons-in-law, John Callaghan and John Bolen, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 313 East Ninth street, on Saturday morning, at nine o'clock, thence to St. Ann's church, East Twelfth street, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul.

KUMBEL.—On Friday, October 30, FRANCES KUMBEL, in the 90th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her brother-in-law, Shepherd Knapp, Washington Heights, on Monday, the 2d of November, at eleven o'clock. Carriages will be at 152d street depot on arrival of the 9:55 train from Thirtieth street.

LEACH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, October 29, of a severe and lingering illness, Mrs. MARY LEACH, relict of Thomas Leach, Esq., of Boston, Mass., aged 83 years.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 264 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday, October 31, at half-past three P. M.

Boston papers please copy.

MACK.—Suddenly, at his residence, 654 Greenwich street, on Thursday morning, October 29, Ex-Alderman JOHN MACK, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock. The Board of Aldermen and Assistants are respectfully invited, also the Exempt Firemen's Association without further notice.

MOORE.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Friday, October 30, MARTHA JANE MOORE, in the 68th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends and those of her brothers, John Moore and the late Thomas O. Moore, are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner of Cherry and Sixth streets, Plainfield, on Monday, November 2, at two o'clock P. M. Remains will be taken to Evergreen Cemetery on Tuesday.

MORTIMER.—On Thursday morning, October 29, after a lingering illness, MARY HELEN, wife of George T. Mortimer.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1,565 Broadway, on Saturday morning, the 31st inst., at ten o'clock.

McCANN.—On Friday, October 30, at 225 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, JOHN HUGH McCANN, aged 3 years and 3 months.

McNAMEE.—On Friday, October 30, PETER McNAMEE, in the 60th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. James Ross, 81 Marion street, this (Saturday) morning, at half-past ten o'clock.

NATHAN.—On Thursday, October 29, 1874, HENRY NATHAN, for over forty years connected with the Italian Opera Companies in this city, a native of England, aged 87 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, at eleven A. M., from the residence of his son, 105 East Thirteenth street.

San Francisco (Cal.) papers please copy.

RYAN.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Friday, October 30, 1874, of croup, KATIE, youngest child of Michael and Maria T. Ryan, aged 1 year and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of its parents, No. 39 Willow place, on Sunday, at two o'clock P. M., and from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

STAPLETON.—At Yonkers, on Thursday, October 29, NATHANIEL STAPLETON, in the 39th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at half-past two o'clock P. M., from the Warburton avenue Baptist church.

STOKES.—On Friday morning, October 30, at Providence, R. I., JULIANA P., wife of Martin C. Stokes.

TALMAGE.—On Friday, October 30, FREDERICK T. TALMAGE, in the 25th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TAYLOR.—In Hartford, Conn., on Friday, August 14, BENJAMIN F. TAYLOR, Jr., aged 31 years.

His funeral will take place from the house of his father, 665 Water street, New York, on Sunday, November 1, at ten o'clock A. M.

VAN RENSSELAER.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, October 28, ROBERT A. VAN RENSSELAER, in the 34th year of his age.

The remains were taken to Albany on Friday afternoon for interment.

WALKER.—Suddenly, on Friday, October 30, 1874, ELLEN WALKER, wife of William Walker, in the 55th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 242 West Nineteenth street, on Sunday, November 1, at one o'clock P. M.

WALLACE.—On Thursday, October 29, 1874, at the residence of her father, Amos Robbins, Brooklyn, N. Y., JOSEPHINE ROBBINS, wife of the Hon. William Wallace.

Funeral services Sunday, at Syracuse, N. Y.

WHITEHEAD.—In this city, on Friday, October 30, of diphtheria, GEORGE MELVILLE WARNER, only son of John J., Jr., and Anna A. Whitehead, aged 1 year, 11 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 257 Third avenue, on Sunday, November 1, at half-past one o'clock P. M.

Boston papers please copy.

WILLIS.—On Wednesday, October 28, OSCAR S., son of W. O. and Margaret Willis, aged 4 years, 2 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, 128 Cannon street, on Saturday, 31st inst., at eight o'clock P. M. Interment at Woodlawn on Sunday at eight A. M.

THE SECOND POLAND.

A Picture of Federal Terrorism in Louisiana.

INTOLERABLE TYRANNY.

Private Life Regulated by United States Marshals and Soldiers.

Astonishing Registration Frauds.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 26, 1874.

"Take this condition of things home to yourselves at the North," said a leading citizen of Louisiana to me a few days ago when the minions of the Washington government began the arrests of the Shreveport merchants under the Enforcement act, for discharging colored laborers and replacing them with whites.

"How long would you people of New York tolerate the central government in ordering you to employ a German, Irish, Scotch or French servant in preference to an American, or *vice versa*. If Congress took general cognizance of your mode of employing and discharging servants and factory hands and indicted

HEAVY PENALTIES UPON EVERY HOUSEWIFE

who discharged an American maid servant to make room for a foreigner, do you imagine the people of New York would submit? If the government sent into the city of New York an army to enforce these obnoxious laws—if, when violations were made, this army was used to arrest your citizens and haul them into jail, would your people not rise up in rebellion and, by peaceful means or by force, drive the agents of the despotic government off Manhattan Island? Yet this is just what the federal government is doing here to-day, and your people of the Northern States, because we enter our protest against such tyrannical interference in our business and social affairs, charge us with entertaining the old feeling of hostility toward the government that existed during the war. I tell you, sir, such is the position we are in, that any man who discharges a colored porter and employs a white man is subject to arrest and to be marched before federal bayonets to a dungeon. All the authority for this that is necessary is an affidavit of the discharged negro upon which a warrant will issue."

This gentleman uttered the truth.

THE ONLY OFFENCE COMMITTED

by these high toned business men of Shreveport was to discharge black servants, whose votes for years have aided in piling up taxes until men were compelled to forfeit their property to the State and advise their fellow business men to discharge all employés whose politics are in hostility to the best interests of the Commonwealth. As well might the federal government say to William E. Dodge, "You shall not discharge a dissipated or dishonest clerk and employ another;" to A. T. Stewart, "You shall forfeit a fine of $500 and be imprisoned one month if you import goods on a vessel carrying a foreign flag;" to the cotton manufacturers of Lowell, "You shall not enter into combinations or pledges to employ only American operatives;" to the great coal companies of Pennsylvania, "If you discharge society miners and replace them by English ones we will send our marshals and our soldiers into your offices and parlors and drag you before a United States Court;" to the members of Plymouth or Christ church, "No matter how obnoxious they may be to you, if you discharge your pastor and employ another we will fine each and all of you $300;" to the editor of the HERALD, "If you discharge one journalist and replace him by another you lay yourself open to fine and imprisonment." With equal justice might the federal government thus interfere with the business affairs of the people of the North, as to attempt to enforce the obnoxious laws of Congress against the people of this State, who claim the rights of freemen, to say whether their cooks, their farm hands, their blacksmiths, their carpenters, their bakers and dressing maids shall be chinese, Irish, mulattoes, octoroons, Germans or Americans. I am conscious of uttering the truth when I place the case in this light. True, in discharging the blacks, they violated an obnoxious law that ought to be declared unconstitutional, but they are doing no more in this individual capacity than the national government is doing in its corporate capacity. They discharge blacks who vote against them, and the government does the same with all its servants in the public works. The government, in other words, says, "it is a crime for you of the Southern States to proscribe persons on account of their political sentiments, but it is not a crime for us or the people of the Northern States to do so. We will do it in coming elections and permit Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, &c., to regulate their employment and discharges, but if people in the South who are endeavoring to recuperate from a great war do it we will drive you before our revolvers, our bayonets and sabres to dungeons and the scaffold dock." This is what President Grant, Attorney General Williams, Marshal Packard, United States Attorney Beckwith and Lew Merrill, of the seventh cavalry, are doing to-day in the interior of this State, and what they may do here to-morrow. Let our Northern people who next week go to the ballot boxes ponder well these truths. This

FEDERAL DESPOTISM IN LOUISIANA AND ALABAMA

is for no other purpose than to intimidate and disheartem the white people and carry those States in the interest of the thieves of the State governments and the dingy adventurers of the ambitious Sphinx, shall I say? Let them remember that while innocent persons, for daring to direct the internal arrangements of their farms, their kitchens and their workshops, are being torn from their families in Louisiana by iegeral bayonets to-day perhaps only twelve short months hence or later the same outrages may be practised upon themselves in New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and the great West. Every vote given by the freemen of the North in these fall elections for republican Congressmen will be a vote in favor of making the brave whites of the South slaves, and Louisiana, South Carolina, Mississippi and Alabama

ENGLAND OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

It will be worse. Every vote will be an invitation to Congress to further legislate away the rights of the masses; and every man who approaches the ballot box next week should ask himself if he wishes the despotism and terrorism that exist to-day in these states transplanted next year to the north of the Ohio river.

The condition of the whites in this State cannot be realized by the prosperous people of the North. Words cannot be found to express it; and were it possible to draw a picture picture, the real characterege it as a romance. Yet, with all these grievances at the hands of the Washington and Kellogg governments, this people, who were during the last war among the bravest of the brave, hope and wait. Hope for a return of reason at Washington, and wait patiently, but complainingly, for sympathy from the North that, owing to the manufactured misrepresentations sent over the wires, never comes. Sent here to take an unbiassed look at the situation, in all truth and candor, I must say I am astonished at the forbearance of this people. I am utterly astonished that they did not long ago organize a "Vigilance Committee" and hang the thieving adventurers on the lamp posts and telegraph poles, as the hardy farmers of the West elevate horse thieves. What they have suffered at the hands of Northern scoundrels and ignorant blacks combined would, if practised in New York city or Brooklyn, have driven the people to open resistance not only to the State government, but to the federal government that protected, aided and abetted the thieves and highwaymen. Yet, strange to say, I have not heard in but one gentleman express a word looking like resistance to the national government. On the contrary, the officers and soldiers of the army are everywhere cordially greeted and hospitably entertained. The officers are assured of the fact, however, that whenever the troops are withdrawn

THE WHITES WILL RISE

and strike down the State usurpers. I fail to discover the reputed ostracism of Northern men and ex-federal soldiers anywhere. Indeed, nearly every Northern man who has invested in the State and refrained from participation in politics is in full sympathy with the white people against the carpet-baggers, scalawags and negro thieves. Show me a Northern man in this city who is proscribed and I can repeat to you some horrible tale of moral leprosy or aggravated case of dishonesty that the people assign as the cause of such social and business ostracism. Indeed, I am assured that many ex-officers of the federal army are members of the White League, and one of them, Major Robbins, gallantly fell dead on September 14, in the effort to cast off the yoke of Kellogg and Packard.

THE PROSPECT ON ELECTION DAY.

Upon the probable result of the election nothing can be said with certainty. Under the election law only those who have registered and present at the polls certificates of registration can vote. I have had abundant proofs that the radicals have committed the most glaring registry frauds in repeating, and have seen the certificates of negroes who had registered in a number of wards and disposed of their certificates to democrats for from twenty-five cents to one dollar each. The registration in the city shows about one vote to every three of the population. The Seventh ward is a fair illustration of the frauds that have been practised. In that ward the census gives a population of 7,771 colored and 10,600 white residents. Under the clever manipulation of the radical registrars, these 7,771 colored residents (men, women and children) have yielded a bonafide harvest of 2,456 colored votes, whereas the 10,699 white residents only give 2,101 votes. In other words, you cannot find three colored persons of every age and sex in that ward who do not own at least one vote between them, whereas it takes five of their less favored white neighbors to produce a solitary voter.

PALPABLE REGISTRY FRAUDS.

The total registration in the city is, in round numbers, 47,000, of which 29,000 are whites and 18,000 negroes. There are not more than 13,000 legal voters in the city, so that fully 13,000 frauds have been perpetrated. Some few may be charged to the whites; but the blacks are responsible for most of the deviltry committed, to carry the State for the third term party. The returns from the parishes indicate great radical frauds in many parishes where the whites have always been in a majority, but nearly double as many negro as white as whites. Sixteen out of the fifty-two parishes give the blacks 28,000 registry and the whites only 25,500. The registry has been a glaring mockery from first to last. The registry office being on wheels. In each ward and parish there is one. The supervisors and clerks drive, or ride about, locating one night the next miles distant, and registering all the negroes they can. They have taken special pains to visit those settlements where blacks are in great majority and registered all they could, while it is even charged that they have halted beside the road, and, opening their books, issued papers, and, calling them up, moved on, thus preventing the whites from getting certificates of registration. Within the limits of St. Martin is comprised a vast territory known as the bayou district, situated between the Atchafalaya and the Grand rivers, up to the numerable bayous. This country is entirely composed of islands and peninsulas, accessible only by water, and inhabited by a hard-working white population, mostly swampers. This district polls 250 solid conservative votes, and for this reason, the *Bulletin* of this city asserts, that the Supervisor has deemed proper to ignore this section of the parish, pretending that his life would be in danger should he go there.

"These men had, therefore, to row," says the *Bulletin*, "distances varying from fifteen to thirty miles, and from ten to fifteen miles from each the registration office. Over eighty of them had accomplished this patriotic duty up to the 22d inst., and some one hundred and fifty more must have done the same before registration was closed."

When the whites have such difficulties to encounter and so many obstacles to overcome in proves that they are determined to make one last desperate effort to free themselves from negro rule by peaceful means. If, as Governor Kellogg claims, the blacks have a majority of only one thousand ahead, I have no doubt but the conservatives will win the election, unless it is set aside or they are counted out. The democrats are

BUYING UP THE REGISTRY CERTIFICATES OF THE BLACKS

in large numbers, and consequently each of them is debarred from voting. Then hundreds declare that they will not vote or stay away from the polls or vote the white ticket. One of the radical candidates for Congress is buying certificates from all the whites he can through agents; but in a number of cases the agents have taken his money, purchased certificates and then handed them over to the democratic committee, who return them to their owners. In this way the Congressman-to-be is beaten at his own game of fraud. But it is useless to talk of these frauds. I have ridden from ward to ward and made personal investigation so as to speak intelligently, and it is my firm conviction that the administration tools have been guilty of frauds so glaring that Congress dare not fail to give relief by ordering an election by military authorities. Whichever party is defeated will appeal to Congress for this action. Every army officer I have met (who speaks to me as a 'neutral freely) sympathizes with the whites and expresses the hope that the army may be withdrawn and an opportunity given the people to direct their own affairs, even to another revolution. If that was ordered every white officer would become a camp follower or step out gracefully from his office before the bayonets of an outraged and long suffering people.

The Canvass Complete—Both Sides Confident—The Democrats Avoiding Any Appearance of Intimidation of the Blacks.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 30, 1874.

This has been a day of quiet, and both parties, now that the canvass of the city is completed, feel confident of a majority on Monday in the State election. But few cases of fraudulent registry of democrats are found, but many negroes are registered several times.

The democratic leaders, to avoid giving any excuse for the charge of intimidation of the blacks, have decided not to have the grand torchlight procession which was to parade to-morrow evening.

The Naturalization Question.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 30, 1874.

The following is regarded as settling the question of the jurisdiction of the Second District Court to naturalize aliens:—

Act 44, of 1865, section 31, says that the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth District Courts of New Orleans shall have concurrent jurisdiction in all civil cases whatever, including writs of naturalization, in which the First and Second District Courts of New Orleans shall also have concurrent jurisdiction.

Five Persons Seized as Accomplices in the Coushatta Outrage.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 30, 1874.

United States Marshal Packard to-day received a despatch dated Camp Merrill, October 22, via Shreveport, October 30, from his deputy, reporting the arrest of five persons charged with complicity in the Coushatta outrage.

Prisoners Arrested in St. Martin's Parish—Demonstration of Property Owners, Four Hundred of Whom Offer Bail—Liberation of the Imprisoned Citizens—Arrests in Iberia Parish.

NEW IBERIA, Oct. 30, 1874.

The names of the parties arrested by the Deputy Marshal of St. Martin's parish to-day are P. V. Huval, Eng Durio, Charles Hebert, Edgar Hebert, Z. T. Fournet, Dorcourt Dugas, Benjamin Bertrand and Nicholas Garborinio.

The property holders of St. Martin's to-day, numbering about 500, headed by a band of music, marched into town, with attorneys for the prisoners, to offer themselves as bondsmen. The attorneys for the prisoners presented Mr. Riddell with a list of about 400 names having property aggregating over $250,000, and were ready to make affidavits to that effect. Riddell refused to accept them. Finally ten were selected in procuring certificates from tax collectors and recorders and presented them, which Riddell accepted. Bonds were then signed and orders given to release the prisoners.

The citizens of this and St. Martin's parish are very indignant at the arbitrary conduct of Riddell in this matter, and the whole country has turned home rejoicing at the liberation of their friends. The utmost good order prevailed throughout.

The Marshal, with a squad of cavalry, arrested S. Gay and Agricola Grevemberg, of Iberia parish, to-day. When the arrest of Grevemberg's plantation he left, but came here and surrendered like the others. He had been guarding his crops for several days.

Grevemberg and Gay are held here by a squad of cavalry, and it is said will have a preliminary examination to-morrow.

No arrests have been made in town yet. It is supposed to-day's proceedings have postponed them until to-morrow.

THE POLICE.

Modification of the Recent Rule in Regard to Dress.

At a meeting of the Police Board last night the following rule was adopted in place of the obnoxious one lately promulgated, which required all members of the force to wear the full uniform at all times and in all places:—

Captains shall wear the prescribed uniform at all times unless excused otherwise authorized by the Board or except as herein provided. The superintendent may, for a specified period not exceeding seven days at any one time, relieve captains from wearing the whole or any of the uniform, reporting the same to the Board at its next meeting thereafter, with the reasons therefor. The wearing of the uniform by captains may be occasionally omitted, when not in the station house and not exceeding six hours at any one time. If the interests of the service require it such omission and the reason therefor shall be entered on the order book of the station by the superintendent in connection with the morning returns.

Sergeants, roundsmen, patrolmen and doormen shall wear the prescribed uniform at all times, when their respective platoons are on patrol or reserve duty and when the off platoons may be called on duty on extraordinary occasions, or in attending courts, drills and parades; the school of instruction, when making regular inspection thereof, while in attendance at headquarters, or when performing any business connected with the department.

Captains are distinguishing every member of the force when off duty, and that they may be recognized in any emergency, tips of platoon shall always wear the undress hat or cap and such other portion of the uniform as may be adopted by the Board.

Captains are authorized to order or grant permission to members of their command to wear citizens' dress on special occasions when required to perform detective duty, which order or permit shall be entered on the blotter and reported to the superintendent in writing in connection with the morning returns. At no times are members of the force exempt from the performance of police duties and from the strict observance of the rules and regulations of the department, and when off duty they shall wear their shields on the left breast in order that the same may be displayed when required.

The caps, gloves, shields, badges, emblems, devices, belts, buttons, batons and clubs to correspond with samples deposited in the cloth room of the Department of Clothing Equipments. The coat shall be buttoned at all times when on duty. Patrolmen are required to wear India rubber waterproof overcoats while on post duty during wet weather.

The gloves to be worn at all times when members of the force are on duty, except during the tours of night duty, when they may be dispensed with.

Members of the force assigned to special duty as mechanics and members of the band and to clerical duty are not required to appear in uniform.

AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera—Albani.

This young American prima donna, who has in a few seasons gained a position on the lyric stage that others have failed to win in half a lifetime, made her fourth appearance last night at the Academy of Music before a large audience, repeating her wonderful impersonation of Amina in "La Sonnambula." Notwithstanding the inefficiency of the support, Mlle. Albani succeeded in intensifying the impression she made over a week ago. The beauty of her voice, which in tone is crystalline and even throughout, sympathetic to the highest degree in its delineation of passion and trained to a degree of perfection, the charm of her presence and artlessness of manner, in which acting becomes so natural that the individuality of the prima donna is absorbed in the *rôle* she represents, and the *savoir faire* quality that makes itself so conspicuously felt in every scene, constitute a standard of excellence in Mlle. Albani's operatic impersonations that leaves nothing to be desired. She has now essayed three important *rôles*—Amina, Lucia and Gilda—and on Wednesday next we are promised a performance of "Mignon," with La Grua and Campobello in the title *rôle*, Signor Debassini as Guglielmo, Miss Cary as Frederico and Fiorini as Lotario. The Lisa, Teresa, Elvino and Count Rodolpho last evening by Hoek, Mme. Valleria, and the Alice, Nancy and Robert Hook, Mme. Swanborg. Tickets for the remainder of the season can be had at Steinway Hall.

Matinees.

THE METROPOLITAN.—Matinée at two P. M. Robinson Hall.—The matinée performance takes place at half-past two P. M.

American Institute—Afternoon Concerts.—The exhibition remains open from nine A. M. to ten P. M.

Wood's Museum.—There will be the usual matinée performance at this honse, beginning at two P. M.

The Colosseum.—"The Storm Over Paris" and "Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works" will be visible at half-past two P. M.

Theatre Comique.—Harrigan and Hart will review the Mulligan Guards at the matinée performance at this house.

Mrs. Conway's Brooklyn Theatre.—The "Hunchback" will be given at the matinée performance, beginning at two P. M.

San Francisco Minstrels.—Birch, Wambold and Backus will be ready to receive their friends at their new opera house at two P. M.

Wallack's.—"The Romance of a Poor Young Man," which has achieved a solid success, will be repeated at this house this afternoon.

Niblo's.—There will be a matinée performance of "The Deluge; or, Paradise Lost," the great Biblical drama, at half-past one P. M.

Daly's.—The last matinée of "Moorcroft" will be given to-day. This play will be withdrawn after the evening's performance. Matinée at half-past one P. M.

Booth's.—The last matinée of Lady Macbeth will be given by Miss Cushman this afternoon. The rush for seats is unprecedented. Performance begins at half-past one P. M.

The Olympic.—The renowned gymnasts, G. and W. Carlo will appear at the matinée at this house. "Genèvieve de Brabant" will be presented also, with Miss Harrison in the title *rôle*.

The Park.—"The Gilded Age" maintains its hold on public favor, and seems destined to establish itself permanently on the American stage. Performance begins at two P. M.

Steinway Hall.—Mr. Maccabe's very amusing entertainment, "Begone Dull Care," is likely to make as great a hit here as it did in London. It sparkles with wit and humor. Matinée at two P. M.

The Academy of Music.—The matinée performance to-day will present Mlle. Heilbron, Miss Cary, Signori Carpi and Del Puente in the ever popular "Il Trovatore." This splendid cast will prove a strong attraction.

Bryant's Opera House.—The matinée performance at this house will be made up of a Deluge, Genèvieve de Bryant and the Mulligan Band, with a variety of other side-splitting amusements. The fun commences at two P. M.

The Lyceum.—Miss Neilson's last matinée takes place to-day. "Much Ado About Nothing" will be presented, with the charming actress in the *rôle* of Beatrice. This evening Miss Neilson gives as a farewell performance, "Romeo and Juliet."

Died.

ENGELKE.—On Friday, October 30, 1874, William Engelke, son of Doura and John Engelke, aged 8 years and 9 months.

Relatives and friends, also members of Sanctorum Lodge, No. 749, F. and A. M., and Munn Lodge, No. 160, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 143 Tenth street, near Third avenue, South Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

METZGER.—On Thursday, October 29, Rosa, the beloved wife of John Metzger, aged 33 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, 21 Spring street, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

California papers please copy.

[For other Deaths see Ninth Page.]

SHIPPING NEWS.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER.

Steamer.	*Sails.*	*Destination.*	*Office.*
City of Antwerp.	Oct. 31.	Liverpool.	15 Broadway.
Celtic	Oct. 31.	Liverpool.	15 Broadway.
Spain	Oct. 31.	Liverpool.	69 Broadway.
Ville de Paris	Oct. 31.	Havre	55 Broadway.
Calabria	Oct. 31.	Liverpool	7 Bowling Green
Bolivia	Oct. 31.	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Oder	Oct. 31.	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Westphalia	Nov. 1.	Hamburg	61 Broadway.
Schiller	Nov. 3.	Hamburg	113 Broadway.
Algeria	Nov. 4.	Liverpool	6 Bowling Green
Thuringia	Nov. 5.	Hamburg	61 Broadway.
Batavia	Nov. 7.	Liverpool	6 Bowling Green
City of Chester	Nov. 7.	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Oceanic	Nov. 7.	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Erin	Nov. 7.	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Rhein	Nov. 7.	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Neckar	Nov. 7.	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Nevada	Nov. 10.	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Abyssinia	Nov. 11.	Liverpool	6 Bowling Green
State of Florida	Nov. 11.	Glasgow	72 Broadway.
Hohenzollern	Nov. 11.	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
W A Scholten	Nov. 12.	Rotterdam	56 Broadway.
Suevia	Nov. 12.	Hamburg	61 Broadway.
Persian	Nov. 14.	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
City of Richmond	Nov. 14.	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Republic	Nov. 14.	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Donau	Nov. 14.	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Egypt	Nov. 14.	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Virginia	Nov. 14.	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Goethe	Nov. 17.	Hamburg	113 Broadway.
Idaho	Nov. 17.	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Rhein	Nov. 18.	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Westphalia	Nov. 19.	Hamburg	61 Broadway.
Frisia	Nov. 21.	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Mass	Nov. 26.	Rotterdam	56 Broadway.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

SUN AND MOON.		HIGH WATER.	
Sun rises	6 29	Gov. Island	eve 1 33
Sun sets	4 58	Sandy Hook	eve 12 48
Moon rises	eve 10 52	Hell Gate	eve 3 13

PORT OF NEW YORK, OCT. 30, 1874.

CLEARED.

Steamship Celtic (Br), Kiddle, Liverpool via Queenstown—R J Cortis.

Steamship Calabria (Br), McMickan, Liverpool via Queenstown—Funch, Edye & Co.

Steamship Spain (Br), Grace, Liverpool via Queenstown—F W J Hurst.

Steamship City of Antwerp (Br), Lavar, Liverpool—J G Dale.

Steamship Belgrie (Br), Metcalf, London—R J Cortis.

Steamship Dakotian (Br), Small, Glasgow—Henderson Bros.

Steamship India (Br), Harris, Glasgow—Henderson Bros.

Steamship Ville de Paris (Fr), Daure, Havre—George Mackenzie.

Steamship Achilles, Tuttle, Wilmington, NC—Wm P Clyde & Co.

Steamship Gen Whitney Hallet, Boston—H P Dimock.

Ship Scindia, Harrison, London—Geo F Bailey.

Ship Maddalena (Ger), Henke, Bremen—Chas Luling & Co.

Bark Thor (Nor), Thorwaldsen, Dublin—Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Giulio D (Ital), Massoni, Newry—Slocovich & Co.

Bark Corisee (Aus), Chiesa, Dundalk—Slocovich & Co.

Bark Thomas Pope, Fossett, Monrovia and a market—Yates & Porterfield.

Bark Mayflower, Lanfare, Barbados—H Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Teresa (Br), Kane, Cienfuegos—J & G Fowler.

Bark Johannes (Ger), Ihlder, Doboy—Herman Roop & Co.

Bark Florence, Smith, Richmond—Vernon H Brown & Co.

Schr Daybreak, Blake, Cienfuegos—Jas E Ward & Co.

Schr R N B (Br), Cleaveland, Londonderry, NS—D S Wall & Co.

Schr The Star (Br), Clark, St John, NB—Henry & Parker.

Schr Vesta (Br), Palmer, Rockland, NB—P I Nevins & Son.

Schr S F Seabury, Trim, Jacksonville—H W Loud & Co.

Schr Abby Mason, Gray, Norfolk—J H Winchester & Co.

Schr Dart, Campbell, Stamford—Stamford Manufacturing Co.

Sloop Henry Gessner, Shand, New Haven—Rackett & Bro.

Steamer Annie, Steen, Wilmington, Del—A Abbott.

Steamer Seventy-Six, Pierce, Philadelphia—James Hand.

Steamer 29th—bark Atlas (Aus), Gerolomich, Trieste—J C Seager.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS AND HERALD WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Steamship Elysia (Br), Campbell, Glasgow Oct 17 and Moville 18th, with mdse and 335 passengers to Henderson Bros. Oct 23, lat 53 49, lon 30 50, passed bark Blanchin(Br), bound west; 25th, lat 46 10, lon 48 10, steamship Minnesota (Br), hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Arch Druid (Br), Thompson, Denia Sept 22, Malaga Oct 6 and Gibraltar 8th, with fruit to Phelps Bros; vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Oct 21, lat 35 30 N, lon 39 25 W, spoke whaling bark Cicero (of New Bedford); sent his letter on board with letter for the United States and reported that he had on board 100 bbls sperm oil; he also reported the whaling bk Falcon (of New Bedford), Allen, 4 months out, and had taken 360 bbls sperm oil; 25th, lat 34 40 N, lon 55 25 W, signalled brig Ida M Goodrich, from Malaga for New York.

Steamship Hudson, Gager, New Orleans Oct 24, with mdse and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steamship Iowa, Smith, Savannah Oct 27, with mdse and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Oct 29, lat 37 30, lon 74 45, passed steamship City of Dallas, hence for New Orleans.

Steamship Richmond, Read, Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Ludlam & Johnson and Johnson & Higgins.

Steamship Patapsco, Baker, Baltimore, with mdse and passengers to Lorillard Steamship Co.

Ship Cadmus (of Lubec), Hall, Cardiff 117 days, with sugar to John D Wood & Co; vessel to Peabody, Willis & Co. Passed Angier Aug 7, Cape of Good Hope Sept 21, Helena Sept 28, entered the Delagoa Bay Oct 7 in lon 31; had fine weather throughout.

Bark Ida Burgess, Liverpool 45 days, with mdse to J Atkins & Co.

Bark F Sargent (of Machias), Fickett, Rio Janeiro 39 days, with coffee to order; vessel to Johnson & Higgins & Co. Oct 21, lat 25 40, lon 59 38, spoke bark Lord Palmerston (Br), from Havre for Charleston; 29th, lat 31 PM, off Cape Hatteras, ten leagues distant, spoke Sandy Hook Pilot, while engaged in heaving the lead lost his balance and fell overboard; he immediately sprang after him and he sunk and was not seen afterward: the wind at the time was blowing quite a stiff breeze from SW.

Bark Nova Nora (Nor), Christiansand 40 days in ballast to master. Left in port ship Cosa (Nor), for New Orleans.

Bark Golden Fleece (of Barbadoes), Armstrong, St Pierre 14 days, with sugar and molasses to H Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Kohinoor (of Bermuda), Cooper, Humacoa, PR, 18 days, with sugar to Brown Bros & Co; vessel to Jones & Lough.

Brig Cathrine (Nor), Muller, Rio Janeiro 57 days via Hampton Roads 2 days, with coffee to G Amsick; vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Chance (of Turks Island), Christophers, St Domingo City 20 days, with sugar to Marquez & Co; vessel to Sturgis & Co.

Brig Fanny (of Philadelphia), Smith, Havana 20 days, with sugar to Hyde, Hazard & Co; vessel to J W Elwell & Co. Had strong NE and NW winds the entire passage; Oct 28, 30 miles east of Chincoteague, passed a fore and aft schooner-rigged vessel apparently 60 feet above water.

Schr R E Yates (of Damariscotta), Keene, Frontera 34 days, with cedar and mahogany to Rebandi & Co, vessel to J S Bingham. Oct 24, lat 32 54, lon 78 51, passed a large clinch workboat, bottom up, about 40 feet long. Supposed white vessel from Charleston; could not make it out, as it was partly under water.

Schr Isabel (of New London), Ather, San Blas 30 days, with cocoanuts and logwood; vessel to M & E Houghton.

Schr Admiral (of Camden, NJ), Steelman, St Kitts 17 days, with salt to Woodruff & Robinson; reports that Capt Bros. Had heavy NW gales Oct 20, broke mainmast, lost and split sails.

Schr Louisa Frazier, Crawford, Georgetown, SC, 13 days, with naval stores to J S Wickham; vessel to E D Hurlbut & Co.

Schr S W Townsend, Townsend, Richmond.

Schr P Boice, Higbee, Richmond.

Schr Lizzie Major, Geery, Richmond.

Schr Ida Bell, Johnson, Newtown.

Schr J H Wainwright, Boyd, Virginia.

Schr Victoria, Conley, Virginia.

Schr D W Vaughan, Johnson, Virginia.

Schr J P Kelsey, Steelman, Virginia.

Schr Thomas, Johnson, Virginia.

Schr Maria Jane, Boker, Virginia.

Schr T R Wooley, Bailey, Virginia.

Schr N H Burton, Burton, Virginia.

Schr Magellan, Pharo, Virginia.

Schr S A Jayne, Hankin, Virginia.

Schr Breese, Cranmer, Virginia.

Schr Moderator, Rulon, Virginia.

Schr Ida Bell, Johnson, Virginia.

Schr L A Warford, Bailey, Virginia.

Schr Sandy Hook, Pharo, Virginia.

Schr Woodruff, Hankin, Virginia.

Schr Elizabeth White, Rose, Virginia.

Schr Rebecca Knight, Lees, Virginia.

Schr Lillie Faulkenburg, Faulkenburg, Virginia.

Schr Abigail Jennings, Blake, Virginia.

Schrs S J Hurley, Cranmer, Virginia.

Schr Dennie Hastings, Tilton, Virginia.

Schr R A Collins, Rawley, Virginia.

Schr Wm Mayo, Rawley, Virginia.

Schr Francis Schubert, Cranmer, Virginia.

Schr O H Booth, Bennett, Virginia.

Schr J S Lynn, Ingersoll, Virginia.

Schr L P Pharo, Anderson, Virginia.

Schr J C Hankin, Hankin, Virginia.

Schr John Griffith, Richardson, Virginia.

Schr A S Gaskill, Gaskill, Virginia.

Schr M A Lynn, Bodine, Virginia.

Schr Adelina, Loveland, Virginia.

Schr Emma Arey, Hall, Georgetown, DC.

Schr M D Marvel, Rodney, Georgetown, DC.

Schr Armenia, Hale, Georgetown, DC.

Schr A P Comer, Lane, Baltimore.

Schr Lottie Alois, Pierce, Baltimore.

Schr Clara, Lippincott, Baltimore.

Schr J Wilmo, Pelton, Baltimore for Stonington.

Schr Twilight, Roberts, Baltimore for New Haven.

Schr A F Kindberg, Horton, Baltimore for New Haven.

Schr K J Hoyt, Arnold, Baltimore for New Haven.

Schr Forest Oak, Parker, Baltimore for New Haven.

Schr Barbeson Hickman, Robinson, Georgetown, DC, for New Haven.

Schr Juliet, Hall, Philadelphia for Salem.

The ship Bremerhaven (Ger), which arrived 16th at Sandy Hook, came up to the city this A. M.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship City of New Bedford, Springer, New Bedford for New York, with mdse and passengers.

Sch Mary Edna, Perry, Hutchinson, Bangor for New York, with lumber to Mowe, Cole & Benson.

Schr Nellie Eaton, Grierson, Calais for New York, with lumber to John Boynton & Son & Co.

Schr J Clark, Northrup, Fall River for Albany.

Schr Quickstep, Hutchinson, Port Jefferson for New York.

Schr Kossuth, Dodge, Providence for New York.

Schr Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Providence for New York.

Schr Moses Eddy, Warren, Providence for New York.

Schr Hickman, Fowler, Hudson for New York.

Schr White Rock, Nickerson, Providence for New York.

Schr Belle, Simpson, Bridgeport for New York.

Schr Oliver Ames, Babbitt, Fall River for Georgetown, DC.

Schr Jed F Duren, Fall River for New York.

Schr Eashion, Wilson, Brookhaven for New York.

Schr Wm Bacon, Washburn, Machias for New York, with lumber to F Talbot.

Schr Entire, Kinnear, Providence for New York.

Schr W A Morrell, Dayton, Fall River for New York.

Schr Fointer, Smith, Providence for New York.

Schr Geo H Mills, Wilk, Portchester for New York.

Schr R S Bean, Maxwell, Providence for New York.

Schr Baltic, Jones, Salem for New York.

Schr Blackstone, Nickerson, Providence for New York.

Schr Redoma, Ward, Providence for New York.

Schr F Jones, Hamlin, Providence for New York.

Schr Samuel P Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford for New York.

Steamer Electra, Young, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers.

BOUND EAST.

Schr Pilot's Bride, Brewster, New York for Boston.

Schr A W Bailey, Pierce, Port Johnson for Boston.

Schr E H Brazos, Raynor, Newburyport for Providence.

Schr J C Russ, Gordon, Newburg for Providence.

Schr Soud, Wood, Port Johnson for Boston.

Schr Annie Amsden, Mathewson, New York for Boston.

Schr Modesty, Weaver, Rondout for Boston.

Schr Escort, Hawkins, New York for Bridgeport.

Schr Thirty Friends, Hall, New York for Boston.

Schr Henry May, Hatch, Port Johnson for Providence.

Schr Albert Jameson, Candee, New York for Portland, Conn.

Schr W T Spencer, Gordon, Hoboken for Middletown.

Schr J H Young, Barrett, Port Johnson for Pawtucket.

Schr Reliance, Hedges, New York for Bridgeport.

Schr A F Cranmer, Cranmer, Baltimore for New Haven.

Schr Ida, Deering, Hoboken for Providence.

Schr Henrietta, Lindsley, Port Johnson for New Haven.

Schr J G Collyer, Lewis, Hoboken for Boston.

Schr Monitor, Chase, Port Johnson for Hyannis.

Schr Treasure Trove, Hoboken for Providence.

Schr Ida Belator Chase, Philadelphia for Bristol.

Schr Samuel Crocker, Amboy for New London.

Schr J S Tyler, Bonsall, Rondout for Providence.

Schr Jacob Raymond, Howard, New York for Providence.

Schr Hattie J Hoyt, Arnold, New York for Boston.

Schr Carrie L Hix, New York for Rockland.

Schr Jerusha, Hedges, New York for New Haven.

Schr J W Inne, Felton, Baltimore for stonington.

Schr Josephine, Wakeley, Elizabethport for Bridgeport.

Schr Julia A Tate, Tate, Newburg for New Haven.

Schr Lizzie Bell, Bell, Port Johnson for Boston.

Schr Mary Alice, Hulse, New York for Port Jefferson.

Schr Twilight, Robinson, Baltimore for New Haven.

Schr A H Burliut, Griffin, Georgetown for Newburyport.

Schr A W Blake, Briggs, New York for Dighton.

Schr American Eagle, Kelly, New York for Bridgeport.

Schr H Gott, Armstrong, New York for Salem.

Schr Nev. Chase, Poughkeepsie for Fall River.

Schr Preston, Stevens, Amboy for Hartford.

Schr Amos Briggs, Johnson, Haverstraw for Providence.

Schr Mary Burdett, Logan, New York for Newburyport.

Schr Emma, Fitch, New York for Noank.

Schr J H Chaffee, Buell, Richmond, Va, for Providence.

Schr E M Wells, Kelsey, Port Johnson for Middletown.

Schr Ida L. Bearse, Philadelphia for Boston.

Schr E F Meanry, Lewis, Philadelphia for New London.

Schr Barnett Jones, Crittenden, Philadelphia for New Haven.

Schr W W Dickinson, Morrell, New York for New London.

Schr Hastings, Chase, New York for New Bedford.

Schr J N Ayres, New York for Stamford.

Schr Hero, Baker, Philadelphia for Salem.

Schr Hero, Chamnee, New York for Greenwich.

Schr Dart, Williams, New York for Stamford.

Schr Mail, Meanle, New York for Greenwich.

Steamer Albatross, Davis, New York for Fall River.

SAILED.

Ship Scindia (Br), for London; barks Granada, Port Spain; Coichaqua (Br), Liverpool; Betzy Gude (Nor), Rotterdam; brigs Alpha (Br), Sagua; Ida Richardson, Bedell, Savannah; Susan Ireson, Lewis, South Bay. 30th—Arrived, steamers Geo Appold, Loveland, Boston; Wm Cramp, Thrower, Cork for orders; Chanticleer, Clements, Rio Janeiro; brigs D C Chapman, Knight, do; Claudine (Ger), Gregen, do; schrs John H Travers, Milton, Nassau; Margaret & Lucy, Avery, New York.

Sailed—brig Ida C Bullard, Small, St Pierre, Mart.

BRIDGE

DECLINE OF MORMONISM.

A Revolution Expected at the Death of the Prophet.

THE HEIR TO THE THRONE.

The Grand Jury Indict a Saint of Their Own Number.

MURDER TO BE AVENGED.

The Assault on the United States Marshal by Brigham's Hirelings.

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Oct. 21, 1874.

Recently the Mormons held their semi-annual conference, closing its session October 11. There was nothing very particular done during five days of the session; but as Brigham Young is nearing the end of his mortal career, that which is left undone is sometimes as significantly interesting as that which is actually accomplished. At this conference it was generally expected that he would appoint his successor in the person of his own son, "Briggy Junior," but the attempt was not publicly made, whatever may have been tried in private.

The Mormon Church is at the present time clearly in a critical condition. It is violently assaulted from without; it is withering from unbelief within, and now that "the old war horse" is becoming enfeebled with age, there is not a man about him who can command the confidence of the wavering or inspire them with terror into obedience.

THE HEIR APPARENT.

During the last ten years Brigham has done everything that he could to prepare the people to receive his son, and he has placed him in the best and most conspicuous places in the Church, where he could have shown himself to advantage, but there is nothing in him. He is not so tall as Henry VIII., but should "Briggy" live on as he has done he would at forty-five be the very facsimile of the English monarch. He can distinguish himself immensely at the dinner table, and could out-distance Henry in the "peculiar institution;" but these are his only remarkable characteristic traits, and the saints are not captivated by them. The old apostles are dead-set against his inheriting the father's throne, and the old man fears an issue with them. Were it a controversy between him personally and his apostles the old chieftain could conquer them all, for he has a record of work done that the people could look to; but his son and heir has no record that is in his favor. He is naturally lazy, utterly without enterprise, and he would, with the purse strings in his hands, spend more money frivolously in one week than his father has done during his whole lifetime.

THE WILD OATS OF THE PROSPECTIVE PROPHET.

There is a very damaging story told about this "heir apparent" to the Mormon throne that almost seems a pure canard; but many of the Mormons believe it, and that makes it quite as bad as if it were "true as holy writ." It is said out here that he got into a very foolish "spree" when he first visited London some years ago, and put in an appearance in Hyde Park with "eight in hand"—a privilege denied by statute to all but royalty, and for which he was apprehended and very heavily fined. It is not many days since a Mormon missionary affirmed to me that he was in England at the time and was fully satisfied of the truth of this reported circumstance. The only justification in believing such a rumor is the fact that young "Briggy" was just capable of all that vanity and folly.

Naturally, his habits are not vicious; he is a liberal, big hearted fellow. When he first visited Paris during the Exposition Universelle, he thirsted for notoriety and gave a dinner to the representatives of the American press and enjoyed himself hugely. He immediately afterward travelled through Northern Europe, accompanied by a younger brother in princely style, visiting the principal cities from the borders of the Mediterranean to the Gulf of Finland. They aped the *hauteur* of royalty wherever they went and squandered profusely the tithing pennies of the British saints. To those acquainted with the lives and influences of the sons of crowned heads "Briggy" would not be specially notorious for either extravagance or practical worthlessness, but his father being such a parsimonious, grasping old chap, the contrast is very damaging to the aspirant to the prophetic chair.

THE APOSTLES LEFT OUT IN THE COLD.

By careful manipulation of his "opportunities" the prophet father has left but little of the fat things of this life to his apostles, and so he keeps them around him as dependents. Could they possibly trust each other and combine to oppose the purposes and intents of Brigham senior there would be little difficulty in turning altogether Brigham junior; but Mormonism in its very nature has created suspicion in man toward man. Hence the apostles are weak and Brigham is consequently proportionately strong. If one of the apostles dared to frankly and openly oppose Brigham off would go his ecclesiastical head, and, ostracism of his fellowship with the Church, what could he do with all his wives and his regiment of children? There is but one or two of the apostles that could live on his own resources independent of Brigham. They are tied hands and feet with polygamy.

BRIGHAM HAS IN ILL HEALTH.

The telegraph has flashed all over the country that Brigham was dangerously ill and that there were grave apprehensions of his recovery. To this was added that the apostles had been convened to deliberate upon the succession. To every rumor there is almost always some foundation; but I am prepared to contradict nearly everything that has been so reported. His consulting physician tells me that he is in as good health for a man of seventy-four, and, so far as his general physique is concerned, it may serve him ten or twenty years more. A few weeks ago his health caused his family serious uneasiness, as he had been in the hands of a young physician, one of his nephews, who had very unskilfully performed an operation that might have greatly injured him; but as soon as a proper and experienced practitioner saw him the trouble was soon overcome. His ailment was something very common to old men, but of itself rarely serious when early battled with. On that score the Mormon prophet may be regarded as sane, if not wholly sound.

ANXIETY ABOUT HIS OLD SHOES.

The rumored gathering of the apostles was wholly untrue. The apostles have no anxiety to get together. They have nothing to gain by it and they have everything to lose by such an assembling. They would sooner trust to an accident—providence if you will—that may occur at his death than to step into a chamber where controversy might arise and the penalty of which is disaster and death. Brigham would, no doubt, be ready to meet the apostles in holy conclave. Indeed, he is anxious to do so, provided that they would meet his wishes and accept his programme. But he will yield nothing, and he, too, has something to gain by an accidental providence. If he awaits future developments some of the old apostles may die and get out of his way.

THE WORK OF DISINTEGRATION.

The intellectual among the Mormons are fast becoming more liberal, and one by one are leaving the Church thoroughly disgusted. "Apostacy" from the Mormon faith is very costly. Few persons have had the heroism to dare the experiment in past years; but, with the increase of Gentiles and the development of the minerals in the country, the number of the dissatisfied is greatly on the increase. At one time there was the threatened leath, and very often its reality; but the Tabernacle no more resounds with the menace of sending men and women to hell across lots." There is no longer any "blood atonement" sermons, and the recommendation for a friend to shed the blood of his friend in order to save his soul. The spirit of fanaticism is confined to the old fogies, who are dropping off one by one and going to their last account. The young and rising generation will not have it. In another score of years the living Mormons will be ashamed of the names of their own fathers, and the world will hear again the descendants of the prophets crying aloud that "their fathers inherited lies, vanity and things in which there is no profit."

The spiciest paper that has ever been published here was conducted by a nephew of Brigham, and the young fellow was unmerciful in his exposures of the villanies of the priesthood, and his denunciations of polygamy, in which he had his birth, were terrible. It wounded his soul to be called "a polygamous boy," and he was unsparing in his curses. There was no measure to his hate, and there are hundreds of young men and women growing up in this same way. They befriend their mothers and hate their fathers

A NEW PAPER.

The Scandinavians opposed to the illiberality of the priesthood started a paper here last week. It is certain to work a grand revolution among the Northmen. It is estimated that there are about 15,000 Scandinavians in the Territory, and many of them are educated and intelligent persons. They feel terribly disappointed in the condition of things here. In Europe Mormonism is idealistic and fraternal. Here it is a broad, vulgar colonization scheme, with all the advantages to the ruling chief, for Brigham, while he was Trustee in Trust for the whole community, never rendered any account of the millions that have come into his hands. He has become immensely rich in real estate, and his hand is over everything where there is a dollar. But, bad as that may have afflicted honest men and women, there was a still greater evil to complain of. The faith that was preached in Scandinavia was a kind of mixture of Christianity and Spiritualism, and here the name of Christ is seldom heard, and all the inspiring visions and dreams that they had in the old country are ignored and repudiated. I may say, without fear of contradiction, that from these causes the original faith of the Mormons has died out. There are some intelligent men and women still rejoicing in the Church of Brigham, but they are few indeed, and are only found in the country settlements where, as a Mormon said to me the other day, the priesthood can whip and persecute them. Thousands now numbered with the Church will abandon it at Brigham's death, and the work of disintegration will go on till the intelligent are emancipated, and there is nothing left but a skeleton of what it has been, weak and powerless, capable only of holding together those who are afraid to think and to trust to their own judgment. All the opposing powers from without would have been impotent; but incredulity within has done the work and done it effectually.

THE GENTILE COURT,

over which Chief Justice McKean presides, has begun in earnest to do work. On the first evening after the Grand Jury was impanelled an indictment was found against one of their own number, a Mormon, for "lascivious cohabitation." The offending brother is one Colonel Thomas S. Ricks, a very distinguished elder, residing in Cache county, about eighty miles north of this city. Brother Thomas evidently came to the city to show the representatives of the federal government that "they could not ride rough shod over everybody," and that "each bears his share of thing or two." As this case is complicated, and is destined to be a test case similar to that of Dred Scott and the other relic of barbarism, I shall give details without prejudice or partisan bias.

THE TEST OF POLYGAMY.

For some years the Mormon apostles have announced their willingness to furnish a case that would test the validity and constitutionality of the anti-polygamic law of Congress passed in 1862; but when they had an excellent opportunity of testing that statute in the life and practice of Brigham Young a Mormon Grand Jury actually declared that they had no evidence that he had married his favorite, Amelia, and none of the valiant brethren have been more heroic. The case of the stubborn Ricks comes unexpectedly to every one, and will accidentally furnish all the opportunity which either side can desire to settle this vexed question.

The Court ruled that it was proper for the United States District Attorney for the Territory, in inquiring into the qualifications of the jurors, to ask the question whether the person before him was a polygamist and whether he considered that he was competent to indict any person who was a polygamist, in contravention of the law of Congress already alluded to. The Court defends this position by the assumption that if he were in a country where horse stealing under certain circumstances was not reprehensible, that it would be his duty to exclude from the jury box all who entertained loose notions on the subject of horse stealing, if such a case were before the Court. When Colonel Ricks was asked if he were a polygamist he unhesitatingly answered negatively, and added cheerfully that he would have no hesitation in finding a true bill of indictment against any man who violated the law of Congress. I entered the court just at the moment he answered, and if I had heard such statements from Brigham Young himself I could not have been more surprised. "Tom" Ricks, as the gallant colonel is usually called, is as good a Mormon as there is in the Territory, and such statements from his lips were astonishing. Next day, before the oath was administered to the jurors, the District Attorney questioned Brother Thomas about the number of his wives, but he was immovable. He allowed that he had said the day before that he was "not a polygamist," and he repeated his declaration. The District Attorney had, in the meantime, been furnished with the names of four of Tom's wives and a long list of their children, but he would make no confession, and said he was under no obligation to criminate himself. He was sworn with the rest of the jurors, and before he retired to rest he was in the hands of a United States deputy marshal indicted for the violation of a Territorial statute that makes cohabitation without marriage a very grave offence. The judge demanded $10,000 bail, and Tom preferred going to the Penitentiary, and thither he was escorted. The bail demanded by the Court indicated that Colonel Thomas S. Ricks was not to get out of the hands of the administrators of the law.

INDICTED FOR MURDER.

On the following morning there was a big excitement in the city, as the faithful, who had come from all parts of the Territory to attend the Conference, were moving to and fro in great numbers, and "Tom" was the subject of comment more than any sermon preached in the Tabernacle. The sound of indictment for perjury was heard everywhere; but the Grand Jury, instead, found a bill against him for murder, and so, very contrary to his expectations, he is destined to become "an object of interest."

LIGHT IN DARK PLACES.

Persons at a distance and unacquainted with the intricacies of Mormon law may wonder why the Grand Jury did not indict him for polygamy. The secret is here. Mormon polygamic marriages are celebrated in what is called the Endowment House—a place where no unclean feet can tread, for the ground therein is holy. The witnesses are Mormons, and to testify of marriages they would incur the severest penalties. The Territorial statute, "Lasciv-Conab," was intended to keep the Gentiles in order, but never was thought to have any possible application to polygamists. Had Colonel Ricks confined himself to answering the inquiries of the District Attorney and avowed his belief in polygamy as a principle of faith he would thereby have been set aside as disqualified for a juror, and that would have been the end of it; but his open repudiation of his plural wives placed these unfortunate women in the position of mistresses and brought them under the law I refer to. He certainly could not have intended to so grossly have injured the women who married him, believing in the sanctity of their Mormon marriage, and it is probable that he thought that he could with impunity follow in the wake of Brigham, as he said recently, that he had "only one legal wife." The misfortune of Ricks lies in the fact that he was too confident in his own acuteness, while Brigham played Uriah Heap and answered through five lawyers.

There is another point to be stated in this matter. The Mormons take great comfort in the law's delays in the North, but look to the Supreme Court of the United States as the greatest of all earthly joys. Several rulings of our Territorial judges have been reversed there, and it is natural that the Mormons should look there again with confidence that this questioning of the jurors on the subject of polygamy will not be sustained. The Grand Jury, satisfied, I presume, that the Territorial statute, from which there is no appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, was amply sufficient to reach Mr. Ricks, preferred to indict him under its terms and leave the results to the petit jury when his trial comes on.

AFTER DELEGATE CANNON.

I have no doubt that the Grand Jury will interview the acquaintances of Mr. Cannon and learn something of his domestic affairs since 1862. There seems an evident desire among liberal Mormons, as well as among radical Gentiles, that the Delegate should be brought to bay and manfully defend himself. His denial before a Congressional committee of having married other women in contravention of the law of 1862 was, it is alleged, as wholly untrue as the statement uttered by the unfortunate Ricks two weeks ago in the court room here, and for which he is now studying ethics in the Penitentiary. When Ricks is heard on trial he may have some private interpretation with which we are unacquainted of familiar language, and so may have Mr. Cannon; but in the language of "the King's English" both of them have four wives each. The present Grand Jury know all about Mr. Cannon's own family relations, and they know that he has for years, under the appointment of Brigham Young, united thousands of men and women in Mormon plural marriages. All this being done in the name of "revelation and commandment," and boastingly and defiantly preached from the pulpit, it is the desire of every honest person here to see a representative man such as Cannon tested. If Mr. Cannon is indicted, which he probably will be, he is the very best man who could be selected for this purpose. He is in the bloom and strength of manhood; he has talent, he has influence, and is in every way qualified, to sustain a contest, with "the Lord" at his back, against the Congress and nation of the United States. If the brave Cannon can slay the modern Goliath then the disciples will rejoice. If his God, after all the pompous threats against the United States and all who seek "the overthrow of this people," suffers him to be exposed, defeated and sent to the Penitentiary, so much the worse for the boasting.

INTENSE BITTERNESS IN UTAH.

I do not think that there is a soul in this community who would wish ill to Mr. Cannon or to the Prophet Brigham, simply as men; but believing that they have both of them more confidence in the influence of the corrupting dollar in Washington than in the power of their own revelations, it is very natural that there should be a desire to see them come up to the scratch, and, if it is consistent with the rights of citizenship that any person can live undisturbed in polygamy in this Republic, let this perpetual squabble come to an end, and there will be peace and plenty in this richly favored land. As it is, Utah is a seething cauldron, and men who should pass each other in the streets as friends or meet cordially in business feel nothing but intense bitterness. There is more personal spite and ill feeling in this little town of 20,000 white inhabitants than in a city with 1,000,000 population, and all this on account of religion.

ASSAULTING A UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

As it is a somewhat difficult thing to be in two places at one time, I lately missed witnessing a little lively affair between General Maxwell and some attachés of Brigham Young. The Grand Jury wanted the Prophet to visit them at their evening session, and the Marshal sent one of his deputies with a subpœna, and this deputy happens to be one of the sons of the celebrated Orson Pratt, the champion of polygamy. Young Pratt called at Brigham's office and desired to see the Prophet, but was answered by one of the clerks in an indifferent manner, which was regarded as rude and offensive. The young deputy returned to his office and reported. General Maxwell accompanied the deputy on his second visit, but was peremptorily refused admittance. The Marshal's amiosity to see the Prophet increased with the determination of the doorkeeper and other persons around the office door that he should not see him. It ended in the Marshal being kicked by some one behind him and thrown from the door with violence. The Marshal and his deputy were both unarmed, or there would have been some bad work inaugurated. The General is a soldier of the war and left one of his legs on the battlefield, and he could therefore do little in natural activity with a crowd about him; but he is brave as a lion, and retired in a dignified retreat. The young deputy got off with Brigham's gatekeeper, who went to the Penitentiary to await the action of the Court.

The Marshal, with a posse, returned to Brigham's gate and there saw, it is said, a large number of armed men. Mayor Wells offered to take the subpœna to Brigham's bedroom, to which General Maxwell assented.

It is almost certain that some important bills will be found against prominent men of this community.

DIPHTHERIA AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Necessity of Thorough Sanitary Supervision to Prevent the Propagation of Contagious Diseases.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The remarks in the HERALD a few days since on the prevalence of diphtheria suggests the inquiry why this disease has continued so long in our midst and what factors enter into its causation. A glance at the reports of the Registrar of Vital Statistics of the deaths in this city during the spring and summer months shows that there has been a fearful havoc among infants and children of school age, caused by those dreadful diseases, diphtheria and scarlet fever, there being more than double the number of deaths caused by these maladies during the time referred to than have occurred in a like period for many years. And the reasons assigned by the sanitary authorities for this increase of infantile mortality, I regret to say, are insufficient and unsatisfactory. The causes heretofore stated by the Board of Health—namely, defective drainage and unsanitary condition of the tenement houses—do not, it seems to me, sufficiently explain the unusual prevalence at the present time of these diseases, as these elements existed before and since the creation of the Health Board. The HERALD, with its characteristic astuteness, indicates very clearly how proper sanitary measures might mitigate, if not eradicate, the diseases referred to, as it must be admitted that diphtheria should be included in the category of preventable diseases. The allusion to the promiscuous mingling of many hundreds of little ones in our schools as a cause of the spread of this malady calls to mind the action of the medical profession some time since relative to the necessity of the continuance of medical inspection of our public schools and the recorded evidence of its utility. In this connection it might be asked, What has medical sanitary inspection done for the health of public school children? This seems pertinent to the subject now under discussion. A few items will suffice to answer the inquiry, as the scope of this communication will not admit of details. During the smallpox epidemic of 1871 the Medical Officer of the Board of Education supervised the vaccination in the schools of upwards of forty thousand children to the entire satisfaction of the parents and the Boards of Education and Health. During that fearful epidemic (the worst seven that we have had for a quarter of a century) not a death from that cause occurred among the children attending the public schools. Thorough inspections were made of the water closets, yards and playgrounds, by which means these premises were kept in proper condition in as far as their unsanitary surroundings would permit; also the recommendations subsequently made and urged—namely, the reduction in the numbers of pupils in the class rooms of the lower grades, which were then and are now largely in excess of the numbers allowed by the bylaws of the Board. A resolution was passed at a meeting of the school Board in the spring of this year to reduce the numbers in the classes, as has been here indicated. No further action, however, was taken in the matter, as the small primary schools that were to have been suppressed still continue, as also the overcrowding which it was the intention to abate.

There should be provision for the isolation of children living in houses (not unfrequently in the rooms and in close contact with the sick) where diseases of a contagious character prevail, the children not being allowed to return to school until their houses were thoroughly disinfected, this isolation being accomplished without commotion or excitement of any kind. It must be apparent to any intelligent person that children living in tenement houses in close contact with disease must, through their clothing and persons, be the means of contagion. Our schools might become in this way the nucleus for the propagation of epidemic diseases. It has been ascertained beyond question that diseases of contagious character have been carried from these schools during the last fall and winter to the families of the pupils. The Board of Education of Elmira, in this State, at a recent meeting of the Board (October 12), instructed its medical officer and teachers to report to them such sanitary defects in the schools as in their judgment are injurious to the health of the children, and adds in its special report on the subject:—"The people entrust us with the education of their children, implicit faith being that we will exercise a reasonable care to the healthfulness of their surroundings. Our responsibility extends beyond that of simply affording ample school facilities for imparting knowledge. We have for the largest part of the day the child under our control, at an age, too, when its highly sensitive organization is very susceptible to zymotic influences, ready to absorb the seeds of disease that are found lurking in a vitiated atmosphere, liable to be rendered so through our carelessness, and their little bodies are constantly subjected to the liability to deformity through the use of improper sittings or restraints, requiring constant watchfulness upon our parts to avoid any measures tending toward such serious results, else do we fail in the full measure of our obligations to the children and their parents." If such precautions are deemed necessary by the Board of Education of Elmira, with an average attendance of 2,400 pupils, how much more so is it the case in the public schools of this city, with 100,000 average daily attendance of pupils!

In view of the importance of this subject, some of the most eminent physicians and the presidents of the principal medical associations in this city in their official capacity, representing, as they did, the entire medical profession, sent a communication to the present Board of Education, at its first meeting after its organization, recommending that the office of sanitary superintendent be continued, as in their judgment the physical well-being of the pupils would be thereby benefited. It would reasonably be supposed that such a communication would receive due consideration from the school authorities, especially as it was unusual, as I believe there is not an instance on record where the presidents of our medical associations addressed a like communication to the Board of Education in the interest of public health. No notice whatever was taken of this communication; indeed the whole subject was ignored, and the schools have been ever since without any proper sanitary care, without, it might be said, any provision against the exposure of the children to diphtheria and other contagious diseases. The result of this action is painfully manifested in the increase of these maladies, which can be prevented in so far as school contagion may be concerned.

Compulsory education will increase the attendance of the public schools, especially in the primary departments. This necessarily must increase the liability to contract disease and aggravate the perils of the schoolroom. The parents of these children have the right to expect and demand that every safeguard shall be used to protect the health of their children during school hours. Any Board of Education that fails in this respect is derelict of duty. Indeed, it would be impossible to enforce the law without these requirements are attended to. PHYSICIAN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26, 1874.

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TONY HART as Captain.....} with new song and
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The side splitting act, AN EDITOR'S TROUBLES,
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Leave Hippodrome this SATURDAY at 10 A. M., and proceed as follows:—Fourth avenue to Twenty-third street, to Third avenue, to Bowery, to Canal street to Broadway, to Fourteenth street, around Union square to Fifth avenue, to Forty-second street, to Madison avenue, to Hippodrome.

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LAST WEEK BUT TWO
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Miss JULIA SEAMAN. BOISSET FAMILY. The Flying Comets. 100 Warriors of the Troupe. Magnificent Scenery. Matinee this SATURDAY. Mlle. Betty Remnelsberg. KIRALFY SISTERS. LE JUNE BONNEY. GRAND BALLET. BRILLIANT DANCES. Matinee on SATURDAY.

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GRAND MATINEE THIS DAY AT 1½ O'CLOCK. THE DELUGE. PARADISE LOST.

PARK THEATRE,
Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second sts.
EVERY NIGHT.
JOHN T. RAYMOND
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SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M.
"THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT!"
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PARK THEATRE,
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One dollar admission. Balcony, 50 cents.

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Secure seats for Matinee or evening.

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Street cars may be ordered at 10 o'clock.
Seats secured. Moral—Go early.

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The grandest display of America's Industrial Skill ever brought together.
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A.—SPECIAL LECTURES EVERY NIGHT AT 8 o'clock at the New York Museum of Anatomy, 618 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.

AT 8 THIS EVENING—A LECTURE ON NERVOUS Debility and Special Diseases, at Dr. Kahn's Museum. Remember the address, 688 Broadway, near Fourth street. The largest and most magnificent museum in the world. Admission 50.

THE BALL SEASON.

GRAND BAL MASQUE AND FANCY DRESS OF THE Osceola Encampment Club will take place at the Argyle Rooms, Sixth avenue and Thirtieth street, on Monday night, November 2, 1874. Tickets at box office on night of ball. HANK DUSENBURY, Secretary.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE for the week ending Saturday, October 31, 1874, will close at this office as follows:—On Wednesday at 4 and 11½ A. M.; on Thursday at 11½ A. M. and on Saturday at 7 and 11½ A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Liberal advances upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., or will buy the same bought. Also Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street, up stairs.

AT 697 BROADWAY, CORNER FOURTH STREET—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Camel's Hair Shawls, Laces and Personal Property of every description. JAS. P. MATTHEWS.

AT HYMAN'S, 710 BROADWAY—LIBERAL ADvances made on Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

A. KLINE, AT 817 BROADWAY, CORNER TWELFTH street, makes the most liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Silverware, of any office in the city. The same bought and sold.

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403 SIXTH AVENUE BETWEEN TWENTY-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Laces and Shawls. Same bought at full value. L. BERNARD.

685 BROADWAY, NEAR AMITY STREET.—MONEY liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Pianos, Camel's Hair Shawls and all personal Property. Same bought and sold. H. GEIGERMAN.

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1,145 BROADWAY, BETWEEN TWENTY-SIXTH and Twenty-seventh streets.—Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks, Pianos, &c.; same bought and sold; parlor for ladies; business confidential. S. FIRUSKI.

1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD BRANCH office, room B.—Parlor for ladies, Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROTHERS.

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OLYMPIC, 624 Broadway
OPERA BOUFFE MATINEE.
English version of GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
Miss ALICE HARRISON as GENEVIEVE. Miss ROSA LEE as DROGAN.
HIT OF GOODING, TALBOT AND VINCENT.
GUS WILLIAMS in Dutch Specialties. RICKEY AND BARNEY in IRISH FARCE.
SENORITA MONTEJO'S LIVING FOUNTAIN.
First appearance of the ROCKY MOUNTAIN WONDERS.
DUNBAR, ANTONIO and JOHANOFF.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
NO ARTISTS IN OLIO. THE WONDERFUL PIE.
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, change of programme. First appearance in America of the greatest English Acrobats, THE FAUST FAMILY.
First appearance of the musical celebrity and charming soubrette, MISS EMMA HOFFMAN.
Particulars in Sunday papers.

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M. GRAU & CHIZZOLA.....Lessees and Managers.
TO-DAY AT 1:30. ONLY NEILSON MATINEE.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
BEATRICE.....MISS NEILSON.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, OCTOBER 31,
MISS NEILSON'S FAREWELL.
ROMEO AND JULIET.
JULIET.....MISS NEILSON.

LYCEUM THEATRE. NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.
Miss EMILY SOLDENE
AND HER ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY,
MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 2, 1874.
SALE OF SEATS COMMENCES THIS MORNING at the box office at 9 o'clock.
Family Circle, 50c.; Second Balcony, reserved, 75c.; Dress Circle, reserved, $1; Orchestra Stalls and Balcony Fauteuils, $1 50; Sofas, $2. Admission, $1; Boxes, $15.
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In inaugurating this new form of entertainment in America the management asks attention to the fact that it combines the sparkle of French wit and music, to the elegance of opera comique and the inoffensiveness of the choicest English burlesque.
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the result of upward of FIFTEEN HUNDRED brilliant recitals in England, and to the RICH STAGE ATTIRE
in which every work in the repertoire will be clothed.
The opening opera will be GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
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Admission, including reserved seats, $2.
TO-DAY (SATURDAY), October 31, at 1:30 P. M., GRAND POPULAR MATINEE.
Admission, with seat, $2.
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
BY THE STRAKOSCH COMPANY,
Gounod's FAUST.
Mlle. Heilbron, Signor Bartolelli, Signor Del Puente, Signor Fiorini, Chorus and Orchestra.
Musical Director and Conductor.....Mr. S. BEHRENS
Family Circle, 50c.; admission to Parquet, Balcony and Dress Circle, $1; Reserved seats, 50c. extra; Parlor Chairs, $2. For sale at Academy and at 701 and 114 Broadway; also at box office, Grand Opera House, throughout Sunday.

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At night, great double bill.
Mrs. D. P. BOWERS and Mr. J. C. McCOLLOM in ADRIENNE THE ACTRESS and THE JEALOUS WIFE.

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FAMILY MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
THE DELUGE TO-DAY AT 2.
THE ARRIVAL OF ALBANI TO-DAY AT 2.
WHEN THE CAT'S AWAY TO-DAY AT 2.
GENEVIEVE DE BRYANT TO-DAY AT 2.
THE MULLIGAN BAND TO-DAY AT 2.
DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS
TO-DAY AT 2. MATINEE. TO-DAY AT 2.
TO-DAY AT 2. MATINEE. TO-DAY AT 2.
THE DELUGE; OR, A PAIR O' DICE LOST.
THE SHADOW PANTOMIME TO-DAY AT 2.
Children half price to the Matinee.
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ONE HUNDRED Star Performers. ONE HUNDRED.
The performance to conclude with Mme. VIOLETTE PIGAUT'S Original COACH-DRIVER DANCERS.
40 beautiful and bewitching ladies. 40.
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RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

11 EAST 54TH ST., BASEMENT.—A FIRST CLASS German cook wants a situation; best references. Call for two days.

20 WEST 47TH ST.—TWO GOOD COLORED women: one to do cooking and coarse washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress.

36 EAST HOUSTON ST.—AS GOOD COOK, WHO understands all kinds of French and Italian cookery, including pastry cooking, ice creams and ornamental pieces; city or country; good references. Address W.

52 EAST 25TH ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 4TH AV.—As an experienced cook in a private family; first class city reference.

90 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—TWO RESPECTABLE girls: one as first class cook; understands baking in all its branches and the care of milk; the other as chambermaid and waitress; both will assist in washing; city or country; willing and obliging; best city references.

122 WEST 20TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS; one as good cook, washer and ironer and baker; the other to do chamberwork and waiting and assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference from last place.

140 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference.

150 WEST 28TH ST., IN THE STORE.—AN EXperienced woman as first class cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, pastry and jellies; best city references.

204 9TH AV. (LAST EMPLOYER'S) —A RESpectable woman as cook in a good private family.

243 EAST 32D ST., NEAR 2D AV.—TWO RESPECTable young women together: one as good cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress or to assist in washing; no objection to private boarding house; best city reference.

251 WEST 25TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron; no objection to city or country; first class city reference.

306 WEST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—A respectable widow woman, with a girl 7 years old, as cook and laundress or to do housework; good city reference from last place.

322 EAST 22D ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT.—A MOST respectable woman to go out to cook, wash or iron by the week or month.

337 HENDERSON ST., CORNER 5TH ST., JERSEY City.—A respectable girl as cook in a private family; willing to wash and iron; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, game and meats; also good bread and pastry maker; first class reference. Call or address.

339 EAST 36TH ST.—AS COMPETENT COOK IN A private family; no objection to doing the coarse washing; best city reference.

434 WEST 45TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS., one flight of stairs up, back room.—A respectable woman as first class cook; understands all kinds of desserts; would go to respectable boarding house; seven years' reference from last place.

444 WEST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to cook, wash and iron, or as first class laundress; best city reference.

467 WEST 32D ST.—A SWEDE AS FIRST CLASS cook; city reference.

507 6TH AV., IN THE CANDY STORE.—A RESpectable girl as good cook in a private family; is willing to assist with coarse washing; no objection to the country.

652 2D AV., BETWEEN 35TH AND 36TH STS.—A willing and obliging girl as cook, washer and ironer or to do housework; no objection to a boarding house; reference.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH WOMAN (cordon bleu, premier classe), as first class cook in a private family; good city and European references. Address CORDON BLEU, herald office.

Chambermaids, &c.

43 WEST 31ST ST.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for a young girl as chambermaid. Call for two days.

53 IRVING PLACE.—A RESPECTABLE FRENCH girl, highly recommended, as chambermaid and seamstress in an American family; speaks English.

54 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—A YOUNG AMERICAN Protestant woman as chambermaid in a hotel. Call for two days.

131 WEST 19TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESpectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress and to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to a private boarding house; is willing and obliging; best city references.

151 FRANKLIN ST.—A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL as chambermaid in a hotel; best city reference.

246 WEST 47TH ST., TOP FLOOR, ROOM 18.—A young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress or would take care of children; city or country.

314 FURMAN ST., BROOKLYN.—AN AMERICAN girl as chambermaid or waitress.

391 GRAND ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITress, and to assist with the washing and ironing and to make herself useful; three years' city reference.

444 WEST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or to do general housework in a private family; best city reference.

A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO CHAMBERWORK AND waiting or to make herself generally useful. Apply at D. Brown's harness store, Fordham, near depot.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

24 EAST 14TH ST., BETWEEN UNIVERSITY PLACE and 5th av., in the hair store.—A girl as seamstress and lady's maid; understands her duties thoroughly; best city reference.

39 7TH ST.—322 EAST 39TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS dressmaker to engage by the day in private families: has latest styles and best reference.

66 6TH AV.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER wishes a few more engagements by the day; understands all machines; good fitter and trimmer. Address DRESS-MAKER.

117 WORTH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WELL qualified to fulfill the duties of seamstress and chambermaid. Apply to her present employer, F. BAILEY.

202 FRANKLIN AV., BROOKLYN.—A YOUNG lady as seamstress in a respectable family; can operate on the machine; understands embroidery well; willing to make herself useful and obliging. Call on or address M. R.

214 WEST 16TH ST.—A FRENCH DRESSMAKER, from Paris, wishes to go out to work by the day for more customers; sews by hand and by machine. Address

234 EAST 54TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A DRESSmaker wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day to make up all kinds of dresses. Address

282 MOTT ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A FRENCH dressmaker, lately arrived from Paris, wishes a few more engagements by day or week.

313 EAST 31ST ST.—AN ELDERLY WOMAN AS seamstress; is an excellent dressmaker; has a Wheeler & Wilson's machine; willing to be useful. Mrs. KEENAN.

741 6TH AV.—AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMstress in a private family; can do all kinds of sewing and use different machines; reference from employers.

924 2D AV., CORNER 47TH ST., OVER THE liquor store.—A respectable young girl wants a situation to do plain sewing and assist with chamberwork.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER WOULD LIKE AN engagement at $1 50 per day; understands children's clothing; can use several machines. Address J. V., box 161 Herald Uptown Branch office.

General Housework, &c.

16 FORSYTH ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 4.—A REspectable girl to do housework; no objection to the country.

20 WEST 13TH ST., REAR.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO do housework in a small family; can wash, iron and do plain cooking; city or country.

78 WEST 48TH ST.—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family.

107 CLINTON PLACE (8TH ST.), NEAR 6TH AV., back basement.—Mary, a bright, good-tempered girl, to do general housework for a private family; can make herself really useful; good reference.

115 WEST 15TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; is a washer and ironer and plain cook; country preferred; good references.

123 RIDGE ST., ROOM NO. 2.—A MIDDLE-AGED German lady to do general housework. Address Mrs. HAUSSER.

157 EAST 32D ST., NEAR 3D AV., THIRD FLOOR, front.—A girl to do general housework in a small private family; best city reference.

247 WEST 31ST ST., IN THE FRONT BASEMENT. An English Protestant to do housework or chamberwork; is kind to children; references.

448 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO DO general housework; willing and obliging; good reference from last employer.

462 8TH AV., BETWEEN 33D AND 34TH STS.—A respectable girl to do housework; no objection to the country; good city references.

566 10TH AV., BETWEEN 41ST AND 42D STS.—A respectable girl to do general housework in a small private family; best city references.

1,573 2D AV., BETWEEN 81ST AND 82D STS., TOP floor, in the back.—A respectable girl to do general housework; is willing and obliging; good city reference.

Housekeepers, &c.

53 AMITY ST.—A FRENCH LADY, LATELY ARrived from Paris, as housekeeper for an elderly gentleman or lady.

106 BLEECKER ST.—AS LADY'S MONTHLY nurse or to attend an invalid. Call on or address Mrs. DIXON, for one week.

111 WASHINGTON ST., NEWARK, N. J.—A LADY of refinement and capability, with considerable experience, as housekeeper in a widower's family or institute; no objection to children. Address Mrs. G. W. L.

132 CANAL ST., UP ONE FLIGHT, FRONT.—A young lady as housekeeper, widower's family preferred, or would like copying.

A LADY, A THOROUGH HOUSEKEEPER, DESIRES to give her services in return for a home for herself and two daughters. Address Mrs BRADWIN, Herald Uptown Branch office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Laundresses, &c.

41 WEST 45TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTable colored woman wishes gentlemen's and families' washing and ironing by the week or month. Mrs. LOMAX.

112 10TH AV.—A WOMAN TO GO OUT BY THE day or week to do washing and ironing.

113 WEST 15TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable young girl as first class laundress; no objections to assist with chamberwork; best city reference.

116 SPRING ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable French lady to take in washing and ironing at her own house; all work promptly attended to; reasonable terms. Call or address.

121 WEST 31ST ST.—A COLORED LAUNDRESS; by the week, or will take washing for families by the month or dozen; terms reasonable.

153 WEST 31ST ST., IN BASEMENT.—A FIRST class laundress solicits the washing of gentlemen: also furniture covers and window shades; all done in best style and promptly. Mrs. SIMMS.

159 WEST 20TH ST.—WANTED, WASHING TO DO at home for families and gentlemen; will go out by the day. Mrs. BEVERLY.

224 MADISON AV.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN taking care of a gentleman's house; wishes one or two families' or gentlemen's washing; best city reference. Call on or address LAUNDRESS.

241 WEST 24TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable woman wishes to go out the two first days of the week, or would take washing home; understands puffing and fluting; references.

261 6TH AV., NEAR 16TH ST., REAR.—A RESpect able woman to go out to do washing or cleaning, or to take it in.

320 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A competent Protestant woman to go out by the day or week to wash and iron or housekeeping; best city reference.

656 2D AV., NEAR 36TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE girl as laundress: first class city reference.

796 6TH AV., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl as first class laundress in a private family; best city reference.

1,127 2D AV., BETWEEN 59TH AND 60TH STS., one pair of stairs back room.—A woman to do family washing and fluting; good reference.

Nurses, &c.

5 EAST 40TH ST.—A VERY CAPABLE PERSON AS invalid's or infant's nurse; first class recommendations. Address for three days.

23 WEST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman wishes a child to nurse at her own house. Call or address for two days Mrs. NEILSEN.

47 WOOSTER ST.—A YOUNG SWISS FRENCH girl, just arrived in this country, who speaks a little English and German, to take care of children and teach the first principles of the French language; good references. Address E. L.

70 9TH AV.—A GERMAN GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children, do upstairs work and do plain sewing.

91 GREENWICH AV.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLEaged woman, competent to take care of an infant; can sew; city or country; good reference.

147 THOMPSON ST. (AT MRS. CARLSBERG'S.)—A young lady to take care of children; can teach them the French language. Inquire for Miss H.

205 WEST 36TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to mind children and assist with the chamberwork and sewing; no objection to go home nights; good city reference.

219 EAST 57TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN woman as monthly nurse or to take care of other invalids; best city reference.

243 EAST 53D ST. (LAST PLACE).—A LADY wishes to get a situation for a young woman as nurse; willing and obliging; can make herself generally useful at sewing or chamberwork.

263 EAST 10TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl as nurse; attentive to children, willing and obliging; city reference.

404 EAST 16TH ST., REAR.—TWO RESPECTABLE women as wet nurses; good reference

543 BROOME ST.—AN EXPERIENCED COLORED woman as nurse, chambermaid or laundress; best city reference. Can be seen for three days.

963 6TH AV. (IN THE HARNESS STORE).—AS good child's nurse, or as nurse and chambermaid; no objection to the country; good city reference. Apply this day.

1,378 3D AV., BETWEEN 78TH AND 79TH STS., first floor, back.—A respectable married woman as wet nurse. Call or address.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION FOR A NURSE to take care of growing children; has been in her employ seven years. Apply at the Clarendon Hotel, corner of 4th av. and 18th st., room 128, from 2 to 4 P. M.

A YOUNG IRISH GIRL (22 YEARS OLD, INFANT 4 weeks old) wants a place in city or country as wet nurse; is perfectly healthy. Address FORMER EMPLOYER, Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to mind children and do light chamber work or plain sewing; best city reference. Address M. K., Herald Uptown Branch office.

WET NURSE.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF PROcuring a situation for an excellent and trustworthy person as wet nurse. Call at present employer's, No. 52 East 25th st.

Waitresses, &c.

26 WEST 30TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER).—A lady, breaking up housekeeping, desires to procure a situation for her waitress, who will also act as chambermaid; an unexceptionable girl.

141 WEST 39TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; or as first class chambermaid and to assist with washing; best city reference.

253 WEST 39TH ST.—AS COMPETENT WAITRESS or chambermaid and laundress; willing to go out by the day in families; good references.

Miscellaneous.

301 WEST 13TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A YOUNG girl as maid to grown up children or ladies; is a good seamstress, cuts and fits and is a good hairdresser; best city references.

115 WEST 25TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTable colored woman as parlor maid or to work by the day.

228 WEST 19TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT.—A RESpectable young woman to make herself useful in a small private family.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PERSON, AGED 17, wishes employment in a private family, where she would try and make herself generally useful; good city reference. Address M. B., Herald Uptown branch office.

THE LADIES' DIRECTORY FOR SERVANTS, 1,502 Broadway. Cooking classes for ladies, Wednesday and Saturday.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

197 WEST 11TH ST.—A PREPOSSESSING LADY, aged 26, of a cheerful disposition, wishes a position where education would be appreciated, or as housekeeper in a widower's family. Inquire of Miss FREDRICKER for two days.

A GERMAN LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS nursery governess, or to take full charge of a house; best reference. Apply at Mrs. Mitchell's Labor Bureau, 67 West 35th st.

AN AMIABLE, REFINED YOUNG LADY, THORoughly educated in English and music, with practical knowledge of housekeeping, desires a position for either of these qualifications; would accept any position of trust and responsibility. Address RELIABLE, box 172 Herald Uptown Branch office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

AN INTELLIGENT PROTESTANT LADY, WHO CAN engage in a permanent situation and be prompt in the office 9 every morning; must have one responsible reference; remuneration $12 weekly; reliability an object; must commence Monday. HESS & McDAVITT, 735 Broadway.

COOK WANTED.—WANTED, AN EXCELLENT COOK (white), in a private boarding house, with best references. Apply at 156 West 45th st.

WANTED—A STRONG, ACTIVE WOMAN TO DO THE general housework of a private family residing half hour's ride from city; good home and fair wages to one giving satisfaction. Apply at 927 Broadway, room 4, from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS WITH GOOD reference; one as good plain cook, the other as laundress. Apply at 11 East 12th st., between 11 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK; ALSO A WOman as chambermaid and nurse to growing children; best city references required. Apply at No. 109 Madison av.

WANTED—A PHONOGRAPHER, LADY OR GENTLEman, to write from dictation an hour a day at her or his house, and then to copy legibly. Address B., box 119 Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress. Apply, after 9 A. M., at 310 2d av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress and to assist with the washing and ironing. Apply, with reference, at 409 West 21st st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron; city reference required. Apply at 230 West 50th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, OF GOOD APPEARance, as companion to another and to help her pay expenses. Call all the week at 406 Fourth avenue, near Twenty-eighth street. Ring top bell. Ask for Mrs. HALL.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK; ENGLISH, Swede or German; must do the coarse washing. Apply at 103 West 56th st., second flat, between 7 and 8 P. M.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, WITH GOOD reference; one as good plain cook; the other as laundress. Apply at 11 East 62d st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, TO ASSIST WITH THE washing and ironing, who thoroughly understands her business, with good city reference. Apply at 36 West 46th st., basement door.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A POSITION IS DESIRED BY A RESPONSIBLE faithful man, who has been in my employ for six months as captain of my yacht; he is an experienced oysterman and would prove valuable in a restaurant. Address RANDALL H. FOOTE, banker, 70 Broadway.

A GOOD, STEADY FRENCH COOK WISHES A situation in a hotel or restaurant or boarding house; good references. Apply to HENRY STEPHANY, 306 Grand st.

A RESPECTABLE, INTELLIGENT LAD OF 15 would like a situation with a first class gentleman to learn architecture or den tistry. Address H. WINCHELL, 145 East 8th st.

A RUSSIAN MAN AND WIFE WISH SITUATIONS, together or separately; the wife as chambermaid or nurse; can do plain sewing; speaks French and English; the man as waiter; speaks German and English; willing to make himself useful; city or country; wages no object. Inquire at 508 East 14th st.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS FIRST class barkeeper; understands English and French. Address FRANK THOMPSON, Lafayette House, corner Watts and Washington sts.

ANY GENTLEMAN IN WANT OF A GOOD, THOroughly trained English valet or butler (has traveled in Europe and the United States; will show references) address VALET, box 130 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A FIRST CLASS FRENCH WAITER WANTS A situation in a private family or boarding house; speaks English; references. Address A. P., Herald Uptown Branch office.

A MAN COOK (COLORED) CAN BE ENGAGED FOR city or country, hotel or boarding house preferred; first class reference. Call or address for two days COOK, 149 West 53d st.

A RESPECTFBLE YOUNG COLORED MAN WANTS employment; is not particular. Call at 17 West Houston st., from 7 to 11 A. M.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; strong and active; understands packing; can drive a horse and wagon; is a good foreman over workmen. Address WARREN, station C.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—A FRENCHMAN, JUST arrived from Europe, desires a situation in a private family; good reference from an American family; aged 29 years; is very good appearance. Address B. A., Herald Uptown Branch office.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL MAN, WITH AI REFERences, wants a position for the winter; large acquaintance North and South. Address box 61 Post office, New Rochelle, Westchester county, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY, 17 YEARS OF age, in office or importing house. Address D. E., box 223 Herald office.

STEADY, RESPECTABLE MAN WANTS A SITUAtion in a private family as butler or waiter; highest recommendations will be given for sobriety and capability from the most respectable families in the city. Call on or address W. C., 422 4th av., in grocery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST CLASS BARkeeper; undoubted city reference. Address G. L. R., box 116 Herald office.

WANTED—COLLECTING TO DO ON COMMISSION for two or three houses, city or travelling; security given; recommendations, &c. Address COLLECTOR, box 124 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE colored boy, as waiter in private family or boarding house; city or country; best city references; aged 18 years. Inquire for CHARLES, at T. S. W. Titus', 143 Amity st., first door from 6th av.

36 EAST HOUSTON ST.—A MAN COOK, WHO understands all kinds of French and Italian cooking, including pastry cooking, ice creams and ornamental pieces, desires a situation, either in city or country; good references will be given. Address W.

151 FRANKLIN ST.—WANTED, BY A STOUT, strong lad, a situation; wages not so much an object as a home.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A GENTLEMAN, CONNECTED WITH ONE OF THE largest jewelry establishments in this city for many years, and understands the manufacturing of jewelry in all its branches, wishes to take a situation as salesman or superintendent in a manufacturing establishment and make himself generally useful; best of references furnished. Address E. D., box 169 Herald Uptown Branch office.

BOOKKEEPER AND COLLECTOR WANTED—IN A printing office; one familiar with the business and who can command some trade preferred. Address, with reference and stating salary expected, X. Y. Z., box 114 Herald office.

CLERK WANTED—IN A MERCANTILE OFFICE, 17 years old. Apply, in own handwriting, with reference. H. BOUGRAUD, 309 Broadway.

DRUGGISTS.—A COMPETENT, RELIABLE DRUG clerk desires a situation, a graduate of the College of Pharmacy; can give satisfactory references. Address GRADUATE, Herald Brooklyn Branch office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—ONE THAT CAN LOAN $75 or $150 can get a good situation. Address, giving name and address, TOWNSEND, Herald office.

J. H. DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT AS SALESMAN or traveller in a woollen house in New York or Jersey; has held situation as above in London house for last seven years. Address J. H., Herald office.

OUTDOOR SALESMEN WANTED—MUST BE FIRST class; on commission. Apply to MENET & CO., room 15, Knox Building, Broadway, corner Fulton st.

SALESMEN WANTED—BY A DRY GOODS JOBbing house. Who can be handled with the trade in the following states—Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa. CURRAN, FAY & CO., 447 Broadway.

TO DRUGGISTS.—WANTED, BY A GRADUATE OF pharmacy, a situation as relief clerk for three nights in the week. Address J. H. TUCKER, 245 East 57th st.

WANTED—A GOOD LAW COPYIST; MUST WRITE a first class hand and be familiar with legal papers; good reference necessary. Apply at room 36, Equitable Building, from 4 to 5 P. M., for four days.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY TRAINED CORREsponding clerk in English, Spanish and French. Address, with references, box 3,216 Post office.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK; ONE WHO WRITES a good hand and is quick and correct at figures. Address box 2,553 New York Post office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS HOUSE, A FEW travelling salesmen for teas and coffees; only such as have a knowledge of the business need apply. Address C. G., Herald office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, 25 YEARS OLD AND married, desires a situation as confidential clerk, bookkeeper and cashier; willing to make himself generally useful and look well to his employer's interest; references unexceptionable; securities given if desired Address B. F. W., box 2,235 Post office.

WANTED—IN FANCY DRY GOODS IMPORTING house, a young man as stock clerk, who has been in a similar business and comes well recommended. Apply by letter, stating particulars and salary required, to A. R., box 2,782 Post office.

WANTED—A DELIVERY CLERK; ONE WHO HAS been in the picture business preferred; only those need apply who can come well recommended. Address box 4,291 New York Post office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN, WELL ACQUAINTED with the leading grain and flour merchants, to represent a daily commercial journal, in a business capacity. address box 3,906 Post office.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT GERMAN, OF GOOD address, as cashier, from 8 to 12 o'clock, evenings; $300 cash deposit required. Address, stating salary expected, CASHIER, box 144 Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—COPYIST, MALE OR FEMALE; PLAIN round hand. Address, with terms, M. M. M., Herald Uptown Branch office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A COACHMAN, &C.—BY A THOROUGHLY PRACtical, highly respectable Englishman; the best of characters; security given if required. Please address T. Z. WILLIAMS, Post office, Yonkers.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS coachman and groom: thoroughly understands his business; is a good gardener if required; willing and obliging; best reference. Address COACHMAN, box 152 Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN GIVING UP HIS COUNTRY PLACE desires situations for a first class gardener and farmer and his wife, who is a good cook and understands cows, poultry, &c.; also a young colored man as waiter and useful man, and a colored man, about forty years old, as coachman and useful man; these people have lived with the advertiser for several years and can be highly recommended. Address W. S. M., box 104 Post office.

A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN WANTS A SITUAtion; understands his business thoroughly; best reference from first class families. Address for two days W. H., box 301 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a young man, single; just out of a place; can milk, attend to a furnace and be generally useful; best reference. Address C., box 118 Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROCURE A SITUATION for a coachman who lived four years with his son, who has gone to Europe. Address S. P., 119 East 41st st.

A YOUNG GERMAN (MAN) WANTS A SITUATION as coachman; first class reference. Address, for three days, G. J., 221 East 51st st.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A single young man; five years' best city reference; is respectful and obliging; no objection to the country. Address T. S., Herald Uptown Branch office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman and useful man on a gentleman's place; best reference. Can be seen at 351 9th av., or address P. H., Herald Uptown Branch office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTed, by an industrious single man; is competent to take general charge of a gentleman's place and willing to work for moderate wages; good reference. Address J. C., box 203 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTestant man, who is competent and trustworthy, as his testimonials will fully prove. Call on or address COACHMAN, 319 East 31st st.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACtical, competent single man; best city references. Call on or address W. D., gardener, at Bridgeman's, 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single young man; fully competent; can give the best recommendations from his last place. Call at 28 West 25th st.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AT 61 LEXINGTON AV.—WANTED, TWO AGREEAble, honest, intelligent, industrious, strictly temperate Americans, under 25; one for baths and office; one, who understands house painting, to learn bathing; references required.

A GOOD AGENT—TO TAKE ORDERS; SOMATHING entirely new; pays well; permanent. Address PENMAN, box 142 Herald office.

CANVASSERS FOR THE DAILY GRAPHIC, UNDER our new plan of delivery to subscribers, have first chance and no competition; some choice territory still unoccupied. PUBLISHING AGENT, Graphic Co.

INTELLIGENT, ENERGETIC AND EXPERIENCED solicitors wanted—Liberal inducements to competent persons. Address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS WANTED—AS agents, for the Goody Two Shoes Blacking, just out; sells at sight; capital required $1; awarded first premium at American Institute; superior to any other for polish, durability and preserving qualities. Apply by mail or in person at 45 Broad st., room 25.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A LAD IN A REAL ESTATE OFFICE. Address, with references, L. W., box 212 Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK; MUST BE GOOD carver and understand 35c. and 20c. cuts. Inquire for three days of L. S. WILLIAMS, 38 Warren st., corner Greenwich st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CANVASSER FOR advertisements in a weekly commercial circulating in the city as well as in all Spanish countries; liberal terms to the right man. Address, with references, A., box 3,978 Post office.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE COLORED BOY, about 15, to make himself useful, at premises 238 West 54th st.; references required.

WANTED—A MAN TO ACT AS FOREMAN IN A large boarding and livery stable; must have long experience, a thorough knowledge of the business and undoubted references as to honesty and sobriety, to such liberal wages will be paid. Address, stating references, where working last, &c., STABLES, box 153 Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—AN AGENT OF GOOD ADDRESS, WHO speaks German. Address, with reference, FRANK, box 139 Herald office.

WANTED.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED persons experienced in the sewing machine business to canvass for a new patent cabinet and attachments. Apply by mail only to VAN DYKE & DOWNS, corner Twenty-eighth street and First avenue.

THE TRADES.

A FIRST CLASS PRACTICAL CUTTER ON CUStom work wishes a suitable situation, in the city or country. Call on or address CUTTER, 146 East Houston st., first floor.

A FIRST CLASS ENGINEER WANTED—IN A downtown store; must be able to furnish best city reference, live down town (so as to be early) and have the engineer's certificate. Address ENGINEER, Herald office.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED book and job printer, charge of an office. Address ALPHA, care of W. W. sharpe & Co., 35 Park row.

TWO FIRST RATE MEN WANTED—TO PRESS cloaks. Coat pressers will not do. We want men accustomed to pressing cloaks. D. S. BABCOCK & CO., 167 Church st.

WANTED—A MAN TO DYE, SCOUR AND PRESS ladies' and gentlemen's garments; steady work and good wages the year round to a competent man. MONEYPENNY'S, 420 Canal st.

WANTED—WATCH CASE MAKER TO BUY A Watch Case Manufactory, long established. Apply to S. HUMBERT, 171 Broadway, room 39.

WANTED—A WATCHMAKER, A FIRST CLASS founder: engagement made with suitable party for one year; a steady and temperate and fully competent man; no other need apply. Call Saturday, Monday or Tuesday, at 146 Fulton st., room 4, from 12 to 1 P. M.

WATCHMAKER WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS watchmaker, with good references, can find constant employment and good wages by applying to SPADONE, ROOD & CO., No. 658 Broadway.

WATCHMAKER WANTED—TO GO IN THE COUNtry; must be a good workman. Apply, between 7 and 9 P. M., at 132 West 35th st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE—UNE FRANCAISE RESPECTABLE comme femme de chambre, pour aller a Boston. Il faut des meilleures references. S'adresser personnellement an n. 45 5ime rue Ouest, toute la journee, de midi a 2 heures excepte.

FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID DRUG STORE FOR SALE CHEAP.—Elegant business location; this is a great chance; also Fixtures, Counters, Oyster Saloons, Lodging Houses. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A FINE BAKERY FOR SALE—AT HALF ITS value; also Commission Bakeries, best Liquor Stores down town; also splendid Wine and Lunch Room, near theatres. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A.—FOR SALE, THREE FIRST CLASS CORNER Groceries, fourteen small Groceries, eighty corner Liquor stores, Stores to Rent, Mortgages for Real Estate, and more wanted. P. GAFFNEY, 287½ Bowery.

A FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR STORE FOR sale cheap, on the best avenue in the city. Apply to THOS. GAFFNEY & CO., Auctioneers, No. 18 North William street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—A MAGNIFICENT AND well appointed Drug store, situated at junction of two prominent avenues and facing a square; full stock of Drugs, &c. Will sell on reasonable terms for cash. Address A. THURMAN, 25 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE FIXTURES OF LIQUOR Store now be ng sold at corner Forty-third street and Second avenue; four pull Pump; very long lease. Apply at Howard Brewery, 518 to 532 West Thirty-third street.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE AT A SACRIFICE, A large, fine Lager Beer, Billiard, Bowling Alley, Shooting Gallery and Eating place; must be sold at once. Apply at Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, 12 Willoughby street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS—THE STOCK, FIXTURES and Good Will of the Sale and Brick Yard, in the city of Brooklyn, in a fine location; good reason given for selling. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN H. LOCKWOOD, Attorney-at-Law, No. 49 Court street, room 8.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE (3½ YEARS UNEXPIRED), Stock and Fixtures of the hotel known as the Brooklyn House, consisting of a Bar, Billiard Saloon, Restaurant and over 50 sleeping rooms, completely furnished, for the small sum of $3,000. For reason for selling, &c., inquire of the proprietors, ROBINSON & VAN DUSEN, Brooklyn House, corner of Hamilton avenue and Union street, South Brooklyn, L. I.

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE; STOCK and fixtures complete; business well established; terms reasonable. Inquire in room 14, sixth floor Bennett Building.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A Liquor Store, southeast corner of Columbia and Rivington streets; must be sold; no close an estate. Apply on premises or of JOHN N. MILLER, Executor, 16 Varick st.

FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED OPERA Lager Beer and Billiard Hall, 132 Third avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets. Stock and Fixtures complete, to a cash purchaser only. Address M. M. & CO., 221 Elizabeth street.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AN OLD ESTABLISHED RETail Feed Business, one of the best stands on Third avenue; now doing a business of over $40,000 per year; nothing asked for good will; splendid opportunity for any one with small capital to get into a well paying, clean, safe business. Apply to W. H. PAYNE & Co., foot of East 125th street.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.—A WELL PAYING, old established Tea and Grocery Store; other business requiring attention reason for selling. Apply to A. KIRCHHOF, 77 avenue D, N. Y.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A PLATE GLASS WINDOW rolling shutter and Shade. 209 avenue A.

GROCERY, IN A FIRST CLASS NEIGHBORHOOD in Jersey City, for sale; a sacrifice. Address X., box 164 Herald office.

LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—IN consequence of the death of the late owner, one of the most respectable and best patronized family wholesale and retail Liquor Stores in the city; a responsible party will be favorably dealt with. Apply to JOHN F. HENNESSEY, 319 Bridge street, near Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.

$230 WILL BUY A FULLY STOCKED LARGE Grocery, with handsome Fixtures, counter; very low rent. Be quick and apply to landlord and owner, 745 First aven ue.

MACHINERY.

A FIVE-HORSE BAXTER ENGINE, NOW RUNning and in perfect order, will be sold low to a cash purchaser. Call and see it at No. 67 Murray street, up stairs.

A BOTTLING MACHINE WANTED—SECOND hand: a Bottling Machine, complete, second hand one. Call at 45 John street, in the basement.

A TWENTY-FIVE HORSE LOCOMOTIVE BOILER, in good order, for sale cheap, or would exchange for Planer six foot bed and take one of two feet square. Address H. H. & D., Scotch Plains, N. J.

FOR SALE—PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM Engines, from 10 to 40 horse power, with Rollers, very low. JOHN McLAREN, Third and Grand streets, Hoboken, N. J.

FOR SALE—BAXTER ENGINES, 8 AND 10 HORSEpower; Fifty Lifting Jacks, suitable for builders and machinery men. TULLY & WILDE, 20 Platt street.

FOR SALE—TWO PORTATIVE FURNACES AT 52 West Fifty-fourth street. To be seen this day (Saturday), October 31, till 2 o'clock P. M.

TO FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS.—FOR SALE, A fine set of iron Pulley Patterns, turned up true and a good style; all the intermediate sizes from 6 inches to 7 feet in diameter. Address JOSHUA SEAL, 801 King street, Wilmington, Del.

PROPOSALS.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

The Company is prepared to receive tenders for the following Old Material:—
10,000 tons Iron Rails.
200 tons Fish Plates.
230 tons Rail Spikes, Bolts, Nuts.
20 tons Rail Slivers.
1,350 tons chilled Car Wheels.
220 tons No. 1 thick Wrought Iron Scrap.
No. 2 Thin Wrought Iron Scrap, 12 tons; Low Moor Iron Tyres, 10 tons; Low Moor Iron Turnings, 6 tons; Scrap Spring Steel, 12 tons; Car Axles, 12 tons; Steel Turnings, 1 ton; Wrought Iron or Forged Loco Driving Wheels, 80 tons; do. Truck and Tender Wheels, with cast hubs, 4 tons; steel Crank Axles, 4 tons; Steel Locomotive Tyres, 7 tons; Chilled Cast Iron Tender Wheels, 61 tons; Iron Tender Axles, 5 tons; do. Engine Crank Axles, 4 tons; do. Straight Axles, 23 tons; I